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Curley Pleads Innocent; Excess War Profits Hit; Nazis to 'Protect' Danes

The World's Day—September 27, 1943

Boston: Curley Pleads Innocent to Mail Fraud

Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts and three others pleaded innocent in Federal District Court, Washington, today when arraigned on mail-fraud charges. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts citizens must purchase $115,600,000 more in War Bonds this week if the $783,000,000 goal is to be reached, officials heading the drive said today. [Page 2.]

Repeal of the Chinese exclusion laws was urged today by Methodist ministers of Boston and Lynn in a resolution adopted at Boston meeting. [Page 5.]

Prospects of increased rations of gasoline for "A"-book holders loomed today as regional OPA officials noted that inventories had been built up to a point near the "safety mark."

Washington: House Gears New Tax Machinery

The House Ways and Means Committee voted today against repeal of the renegotiation law for recovery of "excess profits" in war contracts, and at the same time threw into high gear its consideration of taxes with the view to completing a new general revenue law by Jan. 1.

American corporation profits are the highest in history, despite high taxes, according to a report by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. [Financial Page.]

Mapping of the United States by aerial photography is proceeding rapidly, according to William E. Wrath, Director of the Geological Survey, although at present less than half of the country may be considered adequately mapped.

Rexford G. Tugwell, Governor of Puerto Rico, criticized what he termed the failure to adopt a definite policy toward the Island, in a report to Congress. [Page 8.]

Secretary of State Cordell Hull will participate in a conference of foreign ministers with Russia and Great Britain if it is decided that his presence will help, Acting Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle said. The conference is expected to be held in Moscow next month.

In Europe: Nazi Governor to 'Protect' Danes

Denmark will come under official Nazi "protection" with the appointment of a German Governor, Kurt Daleuge, Colonel General of Police, being slated for the position, according to reports.

Hitler has promised Norwegians that "after the victorious conclusion of this fateful struggle, a nationalist and socialist Norway" shall rise "in liberty and independence. . . ." [Page 7.]

William Phillips, President Roosevelt's personal representative in India, has arrived in London on a mission for the War Department, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

A French Minister of War, to bear the title of Commissioner of National Defense, will be appointed by the French Committee of National Liberation, Adrian Tizier, Commissioner for Labor, is expected to be chosen.

Hungary has ordered all men in Budapest between 20 and 48 to report for enlistment between Oct. 1 and Dec. 17.

Japan has announced its recognition of the new Italian Fascist Government set up under Mussolini.

National: Sforza Urges Care in Handling Italy

Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister, warned against any move to destroy the Italian Monarchy for the present, speaking at a rally sponsored by the Mazzini Society and the Union for Democratic Action, in New York City. [First Page of Second Section.]

A National War Fund campaign to raise $125,000,000 will be opened in New York City Oct. 5, at a dinner sponsored by the founders of The Fund's New York Committee, Emil Schram, Committee Chairman, announced. President Roosevelt will make a nation-wide radiocast in connection with the drive, which will aid the USO and 25 other national and local agencies serving Allied forces.

One thousand Italian prisoners of war are to work in western New York food processing plants, Col. John M. McDowell, commanding officer of District 4, Second Service Command, announced. They will replace United States soldiers who have been working in canneries to relieve the labor shortage.

Pacific Electric Railway employees ended a two-day strike and resumed operation of trains and busses serving thousands of war-production workers in Southern California when an agreement was reached allowing their original wage increase demands to be resubmitted to a new mediation board in Washington.

Vigorous action to feed the starving children of Europe's occupied countries was urged by Dr. Howard E. Kershner, Director of the International Commission for the Assistance of Child Refugees, in a report to the House Committee on Foreign Relations. [First Page of Second Section.]

Revision of Georgia's penal system is being considered in an extraordinary session of the General Assembly called by Gov. Ellis Arnall.

Victory Fleet Day, observing the second anniversary of the launching of the first Liberty Ship, is being marked today at Henry J. Kaiser's shipyards by the launching of an aircraft carrier at Vancouver, Wash., and a Liberty freighter at Portland, Ore. At Camden, N. J., The U. S. S. San Jacinto was launched, built with funds remaining from the $80,000,000 raised by residents of Houston, Texas, to replace the cruiser Houston.

Four of the five members of the Senate Military Investigating Committee which has been on a two-months' tour of world battlefronts arrived in Los Angeles from Honolulu. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts remained in Hawaii.

Americas: Britain Rebukes Argentine Policy

Argentina's foreign policy of maintaining diplomatic relations with the Axis was strongly rebuked by the British Government in an official statement expressing hopes that Buenos Aires would soon range itself with the United Nations. The statement was issued after Britain had signed a commercial agreement to buy Argentina's exportable surplus of eggs for two years. This accord has no political significance, the statement said. [Financial Page.]

Orient: Kuomintang-Communist Rift Widens

Strained relations between Chinese Communists and the Kuomintang flared openly when China's embryonic Parliament accused the Communists of "a disobedient attitude and subversive activities."

The War:

Latest developments from world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

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Weather Reports

Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 7:35 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 6:06 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 7:32 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 6:07 a. m.

Big Increase In Shipbuilding Admiral Urges

Maritime Board head at metal trades meeting calls for a 20 per cent jump in coming year.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty per cent increase in shipbuilding the coming year was asked by Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, here today at the opening of the annual convention of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Admiral Land told the spokesmen of the skilled craftsmen that 2,100 merchant ships had been put into war service during the past two years, and that 2,500 more were needed between now and the end of 1944.

He called on the trade unions to abandon specialization that has grown up within unions, as the boilermakers have recently done. Under this new policy a boilermaker will now go at anything in the line of boilermaking. In one yard a 30 per cent increase in welding footage has resulted, the Admiral reported.

"Extension of this idea to other trades is greatly to be desired," he commented. "Will you get behind such a program and push it along?

No Limitation

"To the extent that men are capable of performing more than one process in any trade, it is to be sincerely hoped that no limitation will be placed on any mechanic in any trade restricting him to work on a single process when his capabilities extend to others."

Admiral Land's appeal was endorsed as very constructive by top men of the Metal Trades Department.

Out of his experience as leader of the greatest shipbuilding program in history, the Maritime Commission Chairman also urged that the methods now employed for the adjustment of industrial disputes be carried over into the postwar period.

"Sooner or later strikes are settled around a conference table," he pointed out. "We have been doing this under compulsion of war. Why can't we continue along the same line when peace comes?"

Series of Meetings

Representing 1,750,000 skilled workers in 16 craft unions, the metal trades convention starting today opens a series of labor meetings which for the next three weeks will make Boston the labor forum of the country. The Building and Construction Trades Department and the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. hold their annual sessions here later this week, and next Monday the regular convention of the American Federation of Labor initiates its two-week program.

Protest against government by bureaucracy as contrasted with government by law, voiced by John P. Frey of Washington, President of the Metal Trades Department, proved the first important labor utterance of the next three weeks. For more than 20 years Mr. Frey has served as Secretary of the Resolutions Committee of the A. F. of L., and is one of the key men in the shaping of policy.

Mr. Frey warned the metal trades leaders that the trade union movement was threatened by amateur economists, reformers and planners, who had got themselves into government bureaus.

"I am referring to a group composed principally of young men with no experience in industry," he continued. "Many Federal agencies have been loaded down with that type of man. They look down on us because we have not had a university education. None of these amateur economists could

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Clark Threatens to Outflank Naples; Soviet Patrols Cross Dnieper River; Naming Stettinius Move to Hold Russia

Appointment of Crowley also is expected to be popular with Congress and Soviet Union.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—The appointment of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as Undersecretary of State succeeding Sumner Welles is interpreted here as a major move by President Roosevelt to carry Congress strongly with him into that international collaboration necessary for building the postwar peace.

The naming of Leo T. Crowley as chief of the new Office of Foreign Economic Administration, an appointment announced simultaneously by the White House, is likewise a move to win friends on Capitol Hill and maintain the confidence of congressmen in Administration efforts toward the postwar peace.

The reports that Mr. Stettinius, popular Lend-Lease Administrator, and W. Averell Harriman, former businessman who is now Lend-Lease chief in London, will accompany Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to Moscow next month for the conference of American-British-Russian foreign ministers fit into the same pattern.

President Dodges Pitfalls

Historians record that President Wilson lost the peace because he failed to take Congress into his confidence, because he alienated powerful Senators. President Roosevelt knows his history well. His latest moves, beginning with the backing of Secretary Hull in a choice between the former Tennessee Congressman and career-diplomat Sumner Welles at the State Department, indicate that Franklin D. Roosevelt is seeking to avoid the pitfalls that caught Woodrow Wilson.

Simultaneously, these appointments and prospective moves represent a powerful effort to streamline and make efficient America's foreign dealings, especially in the economic field, in preparation for major economic activities inside Europe and Asia as the Allied armies advance.

As far as the moves relate to the prospective Russian negotiations, they indicate further a preparation for negotiations and dealings with Moscow which will be carried forward by businessmen with international experience and perspicacity, men who may be as realistic as are the Russians, delegates who are not troubled one way or the other, any more than are the Rus-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Associated Press

Japanese Ship Houses U. S. Forces

In the harbor of Kiska, which American and Canadian troops occupied in an unopposed landing, a Japanese ship which had been partly sunk now furnishes living quarters for United States forces. Navy barges are strung at her side. Steep shores of island rise abruptly from water.

British press closer to Foggia airfields—Nazi capital ships reported sabotaged.

By the War Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

As General Montgomery pushed to within 22 miles of Foggia, chief airfield in Southern Italy, General Clark's Fifth Army, advancing to the north, threatened to outflank Naples and forced the Germans to begin evacuating that city.

The Fifth Army, noticing a sudden lull in the German artillery barrage, assumed a retreat was in progress and lunged forward, leaving the olive groves and vineyards of the plain to enter the hills to the north.

Progress on this western side of Italy is slow, because of demolitions, destroyed bridges, and strong rear-guard actions involving heavy hand-to-hand fighting. On the east, General Montgomery is meeting little resistance.

In 24 days the Allies have gained one sixth of the boot of Italy.

When they reach Foggia, they will have a large airport and its 12 satellite airfields on which to base their aircraft for intensified work to the north. Already the Germans were reported moving out of Foggia, with Allied airmen bombing their lines of retreat far to the north.

Meanwhile, general interest centers upon the Russian front, where the next day or two should indicate whether the Germans are about to attempt a defense on the west bank of the 1,400-foot-wide Dnieper, or whether the retreat is to continue and probably cover most or all of the 100 or so miles to the old Polish frontier. At one point Russian patrols were already reported by the Germans to have gained the west bank of the river.

All key areas along a 250-mile stretch of the river, including the environs of Kiev, Kremenchug, and Dniepropetrovsk, are in Russian hands, while to the north, around the captured Smolensk, the Red Army is advancing rapidly in a movement toward Mogilev.

Generally speaking, however, rains and mud are seriously hampering the Russians. Nor does the Dnieper afford them any help. On its west bank are steep cliffs, from which German artillery commands the flat, marshy approaches of the east bank and which render the advance of Russian tank forces extremely difficult.

Much excitement has been caused by Stockholm reports, given out from London, that three of Germany's capital ships—the battleships Tirpitz and Scharnhorst and the pocket battleship Lützow, former Deutschland, had been sabotaged by their crews at their berths in Alten Fjord, Northern Norway, following news of the transference of Italian naval vessels to the Allies. The report, if true, would indicate a heavy blow to German sea power. For the present, however, no confirmation is forthcoming.

Activity on other fronts included a heavy Flying Fortress raid on Emden—nearest Nazi submarine base to the British coast—and a large-scale Army-Navy-Marine air attack by General MacArthur's forces on Bougainville and Kolombangara islands in the Solomons, where the Japanese still have strong air forces.

Encirclement Threatens Nazis North of Salerno

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Sept. 27—Advanced elements of the Allied Fifth Army are now slightly north of Naples, about 40 miles away to the east as the airplane flies, and therefore begin to threaten with encirclement German troops fighting less than 30 miles south of that port in the region north of Salerno upon which the whole line is hinging.

Troops on the eastern flank of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army, composed of Americans and Britons, have captured positions dominating important roadworks in the mountainous northeastern sector of the front. And this they have done largely by hand-to-hand fighting, because the terrain makes frontal attacks obligatory most of the time. There is little opportunity for flanking movements.

Troops in this area have been in action without stopping for seven days and besides driving back the enemy have been strengthening supply lines across the mountains. In doing this they have had to rely to a great extent on pack mules because of the fact that craggy routes are not suited to wheeled traffic of any sort.

That does not end their difficulties, either, for the Germans have been carrying out demolitions as

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Allies Poised In Aleutians; Where Next?

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Forces in the North Pacific

ADAK, Aleutian Islands, Sept. 27—Signposts along the Alaska highway which connects these far-flung bases with the supply centers of the continent point to one thing—the shortest road to Tokyo.

But what is the next step along that route?

Now that we have retaken Kiska, the layman's gaze is obviously fixed at Paramushiro. It is the outermost Japanese possession in the Kurile islands, just off the southern tip of Kamchatka. Its heavy fortifications are now within range of our bombers.

Our forces have had a busy summer driving the Japanese from the Aleutians. Despite the fact that the Nipponese fled from Kiska after 14 months of digging in like ferrets, the Americans and Canadians here are not proceeding on the assumption that the next steps will be equally as easy.

Here in the camouflaged "Quonset" huts on the bleak Aleutian hillsides, the North Pacific war leaders wait for the decisions of Quebec to become orders.

Gen. Davenport Johnson who recently took over here as Commander of the Eleventh Air Force, says it is entirely feasible to bomb Tokyo from the Aleutian bases and predicts that the Nipponese Capital will be bombed regularly before next autumn.

But Paramushiro, 735 miles from Attu, is no simple hop-skip-and-a-jump. It is a tough, hazardous passage. Sept. 11 proved how tough it is when 10 planes failed to return from the biggest raid of the North Pacific war.

The worst Aleutians weather of the year is on its way. Gales of 50 miles an hour are no novelty up here. They portend the hardening grasp of the hand of winter. But they do not stop the preparations that are going forward for the next step along the military steppingstones north of the 50th parallel.

Allied Soldiers Cool to Service of Italians; Badoglio and 'Duce' Vie for People's Support

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN ITALY, Sept. 21. Delayed (AP)—The Badoglio Government, now established in Southern Italy, seems determined to force itself upon the United Nations as an ally, but American and British soldiers here are frankly unenthusiastic about welcoming the Italians as comrades in arms.

It would not be surprising if Premier Badoglio actually issued a declaration of war on Germany as a means of getting into the winning camp and salvaging something in the postwar settlement.

The idea of accepting the Italians as "allies," however, is repugnant to many of the troops, who thought they had defeated the Italians once and for all and now find it strange to have Italians in charge of civil administration here and issuing decrees which indirectly affect the Allied forces.

Marshal Badoglio, along with King Victor Emmanuel and Crown Prince Umberto, now are established in a southern Italian town which is in effect the Provisional Capital of Italy. Marshal Badoglio has his own army with arms, including artillery, and his Government is permitted the use of the Bari Radio.

Officers of the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories (AMG) who came here to administer the country have found their organization sidetracked while Italians control the civil power, and they are resentful of the situation. At least one high AMG officer has resigned and others lounge about, saying:

"Well, this is a pretty comic war. We came here to do a job, but find we are not allowed to do it."

The attitude of the troops themselves is expressed in a remarkably outspoken article in the British Eighth Army News, which has just bgun publishing a "mainland edition" in Italy.

The editorial followed publica-

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Sforza calls on Italians to rid land of Nazis: First Page, Second Section.

Mussolini's Regime Recognized by Tokyo

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 27

Japan has formally recognized the "Fascist-Republican Government," set up by Benito Mussolini under German sponsorship, according to a Tokyo Radio announcement.

Meanwhile, in an anniversary message to Nazi Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mamoru Shigemitsu, assured Germany that Japan "will continue to wage the war to its victorious end."

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The decisive phase of the struggle between Marshal Pietro Badoglio and the Nazis through the medium of Benito Mussolini for the loyalty of the Italian people in general and of the armed forces in particular has begun.

This may seem surprising in view of the fact that the politically discredited former Duce can hardly be expected to rally many Italians around his new regime.

Yet the significance of Mussolini's move is much more fundamental.

It constitutes the first open ideological clash between the forces of anti-monarchic totalitarianism and of the so-called "legitimate" interests. Mussolini reportedly will soon call a national assembly to adopt a new republican constitution, obviously to win the sympathies of free workers.

Marshal Badoglio's coup d'état of July 25, however, had nothing

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Bishop Home From Aleutians Urges Letters to Soldiers

"Cheer and constant communication from the home front are what our men in the Aleutians need and deserve from all of us," declared Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill of Boston, today following his return from a fortnight tour of the northern front.

As Vice-Chairman of the Interdenominational General Commission of Army and Navy Chaplains, the Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts conferred with 70 chaplains of most faiths along the Aleutian chain, "taking me closer to Tokyo than I was to Boston," he reported.

Interviewed at his Diocesan House here, Bishop Sherrill stressed the need for more support from the home front.

"None of us do enough for these men," he averred, describing their isolation as more severe than any other fighting front with the exception of the jungles or islands of the South Pacific.

"Mail time is more important to them than meal time," he said. "They are disappointed when they don't get something.

"Now that Kiska and Attu have been cleared of the Japanese enemy our soldiers and sailors there feel they are out of the picture a bit. Now more than ever their friends and relatives should remember them at least with frequent letters.

"Keep the letters cheerful. There's nothing they can do about your troubles, so keep the troubles to yourself. Of course there is some bad news you must tell, but keep it brief," urged the Bishop.

He intends to report to the Chiefs of the Army and Navy Chaplains in the near future, he said, in describing his first official tour as an inter-denominational representative. As Chairman of the Protestant Episcopal Committee on Chaplains, he has visited many military es-

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Three German Capital Ships Reported Damaged by Crews

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said today that rebellious crews sabotaged three German capital ships, the Tirpitz, Scharnhorst, and Lützow, as they lay at anchor in Alten Fjord in Northern Norway following news of the surrender of the Italian Fleet.

The dispatch, which carried no further details, was not confirmed out it was known that the ships have been held in Norwegian waters and Norwegian sources in London said that all three of the vessels as well as the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer took part in the German raid on the Arctic island of Spitzbergen early this month.

The Tirpitz, completed in 1941, is a battleship of more than 40,000 tons while the Scharnhorst, completed in 1939, is 26,000 tons, and the Lützow, formerly the pocket battleship Deutschland, is 10,000 tons.

Some quarters in London were inclined to credit the dispatch on the basis of unconfirmed rumors of outbreaks and disorder among the crews which were said to fear that the Nazi Admiralty was planning a suicide battle with the British Fleet.

The Germans said last week that a small British submarine had sneaked into one Norwegian harbor in an attempt to torpedo the Tirpitz but had been unsuccessful.

Italy:

Nazis Withdrawing In Naples Sector

In a 10-mile-deep salient into the mountains, Americans of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army have captured the town of Cassano, 50 miles due east of Naples, Allied Headquarters announced.

As a result, the Germans began a withdrawal in the Naples sec-

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500 Banks Open Tonight To Boost Sale of Bonds

Massachusetts still has a long way to go before its quota of $783,000,000 in the Third War Bond drive is reached and the deadline is closing in, officials warned today in urging citizens to redouble their purchase efforts.

The sum of $115,600,000 is needed by midnight Saturday if the State's quota is to be filled, it was pointed out. Individuals have purchased only 44 per cent of the goal set for that class of subscribers while the State as a whole has purchased 85 per cent of its quota or $667,400,000 worth.

A substantial boost in the sales of bonds is expected tonight when more than 500 banks throughout the State will remain open from 5 to 9 solely for the sale of bonds.

Stimulating the week's final drive for the State's quota were the appearance this afternoon of Guadalcanal war heroes on the Boston Common. On exhibition were numerous captured pieces of Japanese armament, including an unusually large Japanese flag which was intended to be raised at Henderson Field but never was.

The heroes also will appear in person on the stage of Loew's State Theater on Thursday evening as part of ceremonies preceding the $1,500,000 War Bond premiere showing of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Salute to the Marines," in technicolor.

Employees of the George W. Lawley & Sons shipyards at Neponset today were expected to pledge $500,000 for the purchase of War Bonds. More than 3,500 workers took time out to make their pledges and to see a program in which war heroes of the Navy, Marines, and Merchant Marine will appear. Some of them have served on ships built at the Lawley yard.

How N. E. Voted In Recent Call

New England Votes in Congress

New England Representatives and Senators in Congress participated in an important roll call during the period from Sept. 20 through Sept. 24. Their votes were as follows:

The House

On passage of the Fulbright resolution (adopted 360 to 29):

Yeas

Bates, Clasoh, Curley, Gifford, Herter, McCormack, Martin, Philbin, Rogers, Treadway and Wigglesworth of Massachusetts; Compton, Luce, McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz and Talbot of Connecticut; Fellows, Hale and Smith, Maine; Merrow and Stearns of New Hampshire; Fogarty and Forand of Rhode Island; Plumley of Vermont.

Pairs

For: Holmes of Massachusetts.

Not Voting

Goodwin and Lane of Massachusetts.

Clothing Baled Now

Clothing for United States soldiers overseas is now packed in bales instead of boxes.

Co-Stars in Shipbuilding

By a Staff Photographer

Government Head and Labor Chief Make Team

John P. Frey (left), President of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, meeting here again today, applauded each other's efforts for production. Admiral Land told the metal trades meeting: "The Maritime Commission is most appreciative of his wonderful co-operation," while Mr. Frey reported to his unions: Under Admiral Land's guidance the shipbuilding program of this country has excelled every country in the world. Land is a man who gets things done."

Curley Pleads Not Guilty To Fraud Charge

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts and three other men pleaded innocent in Federal District Court today when arraigned on mail fraud charges in connection with a corporation set up to obtain and supervise war contracts.

Entering not guilty pleas with Mr. Curley, former Massachusetts Governor and former Mayor of Boston, were Donald Wakefield Smith, former members of the National Labor Relations Board; Marshall J. Fitzgerald, a Washington "legislative counsel," and James Barton Underwood, who has been serving with the Greek Army in Egypt.

Two other men named in the same indictment—James Fuller, now serving a five-year term in a Federal penitentiary for sending fraudulent securities through the mail, and Bertram Hall of Dallas, Texas—were not arraigned today.

Mr. Fuller was present but his arraignment was postponed until Friday to permit him to obtain counsel. A date for Mr. Hall's arraignment has not been set.

The defendants are officials of Engineers Group, Inc.

Justice Pine gave the defendants two weeks in which to file demurers or other motions. Roy C. Frank, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, declared that the Justice Department wanted an early trial, perhaps the first of November.

Fertile Manchoukuo

The soil of Manchoukuo is among the richest in the world.

Back From Aleutians

By a Staff Photographer

Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill

Massachusetts Episcopal Bishop made a flying trip to Aleutians in the interest of chaplains. He reports what the servicemen most want is to hear from home.

Bishop Home From Aleutians Urges Letters to Soldiers

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tablishments throughout the nation.

The Bishop had left here Sept. 11 by plane, traveling 12,000 miles by the time he returned to this area Sept. 24.

Although he was the personal guest of Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, he said, he gave equal attention to Army activities.

Morale Praised

"I want to praise the fine spirit of co-operation shown between chaplains of all denominations," the Bishop said. "It is a good example of us all. All chaplains are doing a good job keeping up morale, and sometimes it isn't very easy for them to keep up their own morale. Their work is indepensible according to commanding officers and others I talked with.

"Theoretically, chaplains attend to the spiritual needs of the men. Practically, the chaplains lend a hand to direct recreational and welfare activities wherever there is a need," the Bishop reported.

Bishop Sherrill told of conducting Episcopal services on several occasions as well as attending messes in his honor. He said he didn't want to get "sentimental" over whether the men were more religious in service than they were when civilians.

"They appear to be thinking very seriously, and often I was asked whether the home front was more religious than it was in peacetime," he said.

Men from the Boston area "gravitated to me, it seemed," he declared. "While I was getting a haircut at a stop forced by the weather a sailor came in and said he was from Revere, giving me a message for his wife. It was a Wednesday, and I told him I passed within two blocks from his house the previous Saturday on my way to the airport. He could hardly believe it. I already have had a nice talk with his wife," the Bishop said.

He exhibited a notebook which, he said, was filled with messages to friends and relatives in this area. The trip had unexpectedly pleasant weather, he reported, saying he was prepared for weather colder than Boston's current temperatures.

"It was most pleasant all the way, despite the frequent rain and fog that make Aleutian weather something all its own," Bishop Sherrill said. "In the air I carried an extra sweater and leather vest—to sit on. Above 11,000 feet the metal seats of cargo planes turn to ice," he said with a laugh.

He reported the care, clothing, and food of the men as "tops," averring that there is nothing for anyone to worry about.

Admiral Land Asks More Ships

Continued from Page 1

ever get a job with a big employer. Yet they would have us turn over our trade union movement to them."

During the war the United States Department of Labor has been dismembered, Mr. Frey added. A number of its principal units have been transferred to other bodies, and at present there are 26 different Federal agencies having to do with labor in some form or other. He felt every such agency should clear through the Labor Department.

New Conception

"The trouble is that a new conception seems to have been developing," he said. "We thought we had a government by law. That was the American, that was the democratic way. That method has passed largely out of the picture. Today we are governed in large part by bureaus. Bureaus are all right. The trouble is that the bureaus are given discretionary authority. We now have government by discretion."

Mr. Frey then pointed out what he deemed the danger to A. F. of L. unions in the practice of the National Labor Relations Board.

"The present policy of the NLRB in 98 per cent of its cases is very largely fatal to the policy of the organizations we represent," he averred. "Craft unions composed of skilled workmen contain 10, 15, 40 or 45 per cent of the workers in a plant. The craft is denied the vote as a unit for collective bargaining, and the voting is ordered on a plant-wide basis.

"The NLRB knows and the Congress of Industrial Organizations knows that in a majority of cases where the C. I. O. gets a plant-wide vote this works to put our crafts out of existence.

"There must be a discretionary amendment to the Wagner Act to let members of craft unions vote for whom they want to represent them in collective bargaining.

"If this trade union movement ever permits outsiders to determine what our policies shall be, it ceases to be our movement.

"I am opposed to bureaucracy when discretionary powers are attached and exercised as they now are. I will fight government by bureaucracy as contrasted with government by law."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Kaiser Wants Continued Output

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder inspecting the Walsh-Kaiser shipyard here, said today he is "very optimistic" about when the war will end.

"I therefore have great concern about postwar problems," he said. "Nothing will help anyone after the war but continued full production."

He said the energy of the nation must be used to recreate "the wealth we have expended to win the war." The postwar problems must be solved jointly by management, labor, and government, he said, adding that "those three must forget their special interests so that the problems may be met to the satisfaction of everybody."

Events Around Greater Boston

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Earl McCloud, C. S. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, Boston, in the church edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m.

Tuesday

"Christian Symbolism" will be the subject of Mrs. Sayward's 11 a. m. lecture at the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

A concert by Gloria Helm, soprano, and Sylvia Rubin, pianist, will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret Morrison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Sullivan to Go to Capital

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission, will attend a hearing in Washington tomorrow before the Civil Aeronautics Board on various applications for local, feeder, and pickup air services.

Methodists Back Chinese Ban Repeal

Repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Laws was urged today by Methodist Ministers of Boston and Lynn in a resolution adopted at a meeting in Boston.

"We are in unanimous agreement," the resolution further read, "that Chinese immigration be placed on a quota basis and that the Chinese be made eligible for naturalization."

Chief speaker on behalf of the resolution was Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, prominent Chinese of Boston. Dr. Hsieh said, "China is today, by reason of its Christianity, forming the bridge between East and West.

"I am confident that if 80 per cent of the Cabinet of China were not Christians the Chinese would have surrendered to Japan long ago. It is the Christian spirit in China which has stiffened it against the aggressor."

Dr. Hsieh pointed out that the movement to repeal Chinese exclusion laws had not been initiated by the Chinese, themselves, but by Americans friendly to China. However, on its behalf, Dr. Hsieh said he believed the removal of the restrictions would do no possible harm to the United States. Chinese Consular officials are now 90 per cent educated abroad; Chinese who find success and wealth in this country do not remain here but return to their own land; Chinese in the United States have proved themselves extraordinarily law abiding; and "they are basically good-earth people."

Dr. Hsieh said that 20 per cent of the Chinese now in the United States have been drafted into the armed forces, and 28 per cent are engaged in agriculture or in defense work.

Two Men Held For Grand Jury At 'Gas' Hearing

Details of alleged activities in the so-called "black market" for gasoline, against which the United States Attorney and officials of the Office of Price Administration are conducting a vigorous drive, were disclosed today at hearings in the Federal Building.

Two men were held for the Grand Jury. Three others waived a hearing through their counsel, and United States Commissioner William C. Rogers indicated he would hold them for the Grand Jury Wednesday after bail was arranged. Today's hearings were held before Commissioner Rogers. The five defendants appearing today were: Lycurgus Anthony Booras, of Boston, and Harold W. Bickford, of East Weymouth, both of whom were held for the Grand Jury; and the following Bostonians who waived a hearing: Carl Luca Nappi, Herbert Aaron Breitstein, and William R. Canaletti.

Charges against the men involve possession and the offer to sell gasoline ration coupons illegally. These cases are among the long list that date back as far as June, and involve many persons working in war plants. Some of the defendants have appeared at the Federal Building as many as seven times, and their cases were continued each time, it was disclosed at the hearing today.

"C" coupons were offered to one prospective buyer at $1 a sheet of eight coupons, it was testified by Francis M. Wolseley, of South Boston. Another witness, James H. Austin, of North Weymouth, who is a guard at the Bethlehem-Hingham shipyard, and who operates a gasoline station in North Weymouth in addition, said he had bought about 800 gallons' worth of coupons in a two months' period in connection with a shortage in his gasoline station business. He paid 15 cents for each of about 250 coupons, or the equivalent of 5 cents a gallon, he said.

Governor Accents 'Loyalty Days'

Massachusetts citizens today were urged by Governor Saltonstall to join in the nation-wide observance of Loyalty Days on the first Saturday and Sunday of October by attending public worship in places of their choice.

"Great moral and spiritual resources are needed to preserve our own free institutions at home and to inspire and assist all mankind toward a recovery of freedom," the Governor said. "Our men in the nation's armed forces and those who are supporting them at home have greater need than ever before for spiritual insight and for the sustaining power of religion.

"The world sadly needs more faith today. For restoring that faith there can be no more powerful source than the example and teaching of Christ. The healing of nations must begin with Christ's precept of brotherly Love."

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer tonight and Tuesday morning; gentle winds.

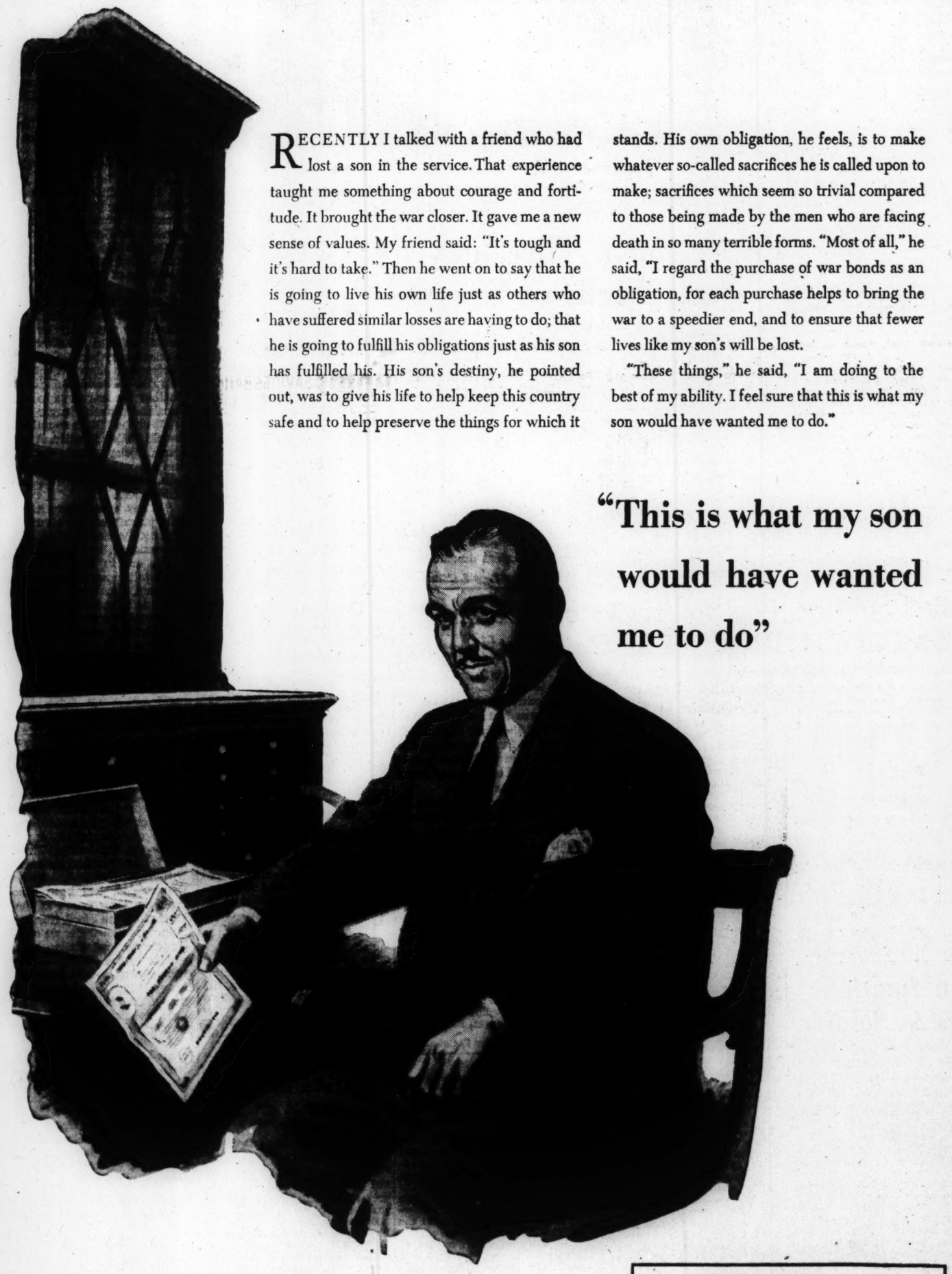
Maine: Warmer, except in north portion, tonight and Tuesday morning.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Warmer tonight and Tuesday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Tuesday, 11:24 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.


RECENTLY I talked with a friend who had lost a son in the service. That experience taught me something about courage and fortitude. It brought the war closer. It gave me a new sense of values. My friend said: "It's tough and it's hard to take." Then he went on to say that he is going to live his own life just as others who have suffered similar losses are having to do; that he is going to fulfill his obligations just as his son has fulfilled his. His son's destiny, he pointed out, was to give his life to help keep this country safe and to help preserve the things for which it stands. His own obligation, he feels, is to make whatever so-called sacrifices he is called upon to make; sacrifices which seem so trivial compared to those being made by the men who are facing death in so many terrible forms. "Most of all," he said, "I regard the purchase of war bonds as an obligation, for each purchase helps to bring the war to a speedier end, and to ensure that fewer lives like my son's will be lost.
"These things," he said, "I am doing to the best of my ability. I feel sure that this is what my son would have wanted me to do."
"This is what my son would have wanted me to do"
SUPPORT THE THIRD WAR LOAN
John Hancock
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
GUY W. COX, President

Congress Is Urged to Act On Charges Against Cox

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—In a two-column open letter to Speaker Sam Rayburn on the front page of the Washington Post today, Eugene Meyer, Editor and Publisher, calls upon Congress to investigate the criminal charges against Representative Eugene E. Cox (D) of Georgia in order, as he states, to vindicate the good name of Congress itself.

The conspicuous nature of the editorial and the conservative character of Mr. Meyer, former Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and Chairman of the R. F. C., are expected to bring again to the front one of the most extraordinary incidents in recent legislative annals.

The facts are these:

The Federal Communications Commission uncovered documents indicating that Mr. Cox, a veteran and entrenched member of the Rules Committee, had received a $2,500 fee from a Georgia radio station to help it secure a Federal license.

It is contrary to the criminal code for a federal office holder to receive pay for services rendered to a private client before a federal agency.

Committee Turns Tables

Instead of investigating Mr. Cox, the House set up a Committee to investigate the FCC.

Mr. Cox was named a member of this Committee and subsequently became its Chairman; investigating the agency which had uncovered seemingly damaging facts against him.

In May, Commissioner Clifford Durr filed with Speaker Rayburn a request that the House disqualify Mr. Cox from the investigation "because of his bias and personal interest." The petition was referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

Meanwhile, the Cox Committee has been holding hearings on the FCC, in a way, Mr. Meyer charges, that are "a mockery of basic American traditions of fair play; it has been a star chamber; it has been black with bias; it has sought to terrorize those who exposed the Chairman's own corrupt practices."

Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, now reports to the House that his Committee "has no jurisdiction and no responsibility" with respect to the Durr petition.

Probe to Go On

Mr. Cox meanwhile announces that his "investigation" of his accuser, the FCC, is to be resumed.

The Department of Justice has shown no disposition to present the charge against Mr. Cox before a grand jury, apparently, in the opinion of Mr. Meyer, assuming that by continuing him as Chairman of its Committee it has shown a continuing sense of confidence in Mr. Cox.

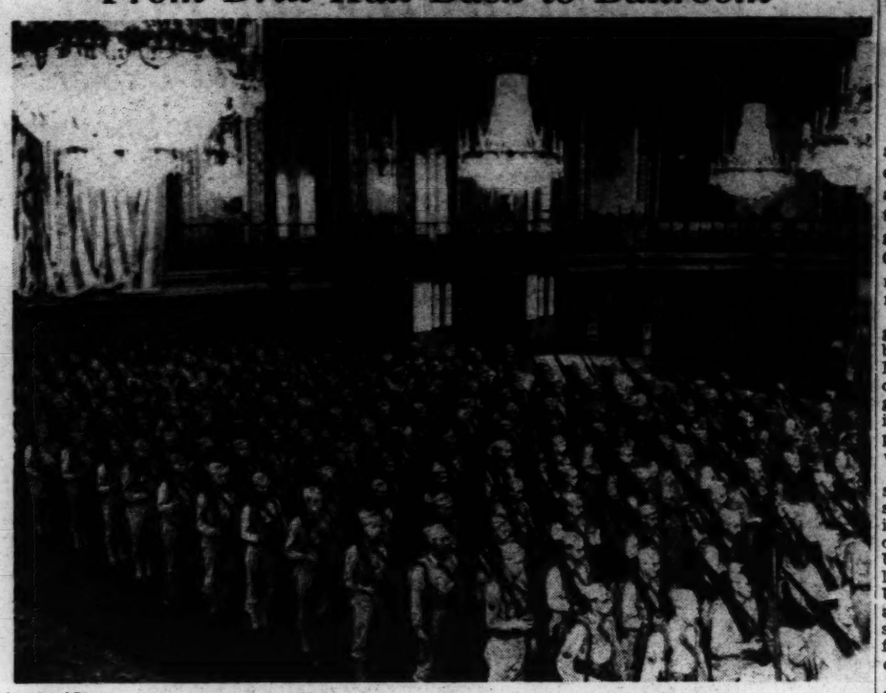
Now comes the direct public appeal to Speaker Rayburn.

Mr. Meyer argues that the issue "goes to the very roots of public confidence in the House of Representatives."

The Durr Petition, Mr. Meyer says, now lies again on the Speaker's desk.

On the House's next step, he argues, hinges the public's faith in the "integrity of the American legislative process."

From Drill Hall Back to Ballroom



Associated Press

Hotel Stevens in Chicago Is Returning to Civilian Role

A company of military police assemble to go through their paces under the huge, glittering chandeliers of the grand ballroom of the Stevens Hotel in Chicago back in July after they arrived to take possession of the world's largest hotel. Even the thick, soft carpet of the air-conditioned ballroom, scene of many famous gatherings, was left on the floor as the soldiers drilled in the hotel, which was known to the Army as Unit No. 1. The hotel has now been sold by the United States, and is undergoing thorough reconditioning for civilian use.

Taft Demands Vote on Plan To Draft Fathers Under 30

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—With the Wheeler no-father draft bill apparently headed toward a committee pigeonhole, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio announced today he would demand a showdown vote in the Senate this week on a substitute proposal directing Selective Service to take only family heads under 30 years old.

Senator Taft told reporters that no matter what happens to the Wheeler bill—which would delay the induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers until after Jan. 1—he will seek to force action on his measure. The substitute would permit the drafting of fathers to begin on schedule Friday, but would limit selections to younger married men.

"There are about 1,000,000 married men under 30 years old with children and all of the 446,000 fathers the Army and Navy say they need to fill their quotas this year could be obtained from that class," Senator Taft said.

His opinion was that if the younger fathers were taken it might never be necessary to call family men over 30 who, he contends, are much more likely to have responsibilities that are not shared by those under that age.

The Ohio Senator said he recognized that his proposal would throw an added burden on Selective Service, but he insisted that a classification of this nature ought to have been made long ago.

If Senator Taft is successful in obtaining a vote, his measure might replace and thus kill the bill of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana. Even then, its final approval by the Senate seemed doubtful.

The Wheeler measure is scheduled for debate tomorrow, with the prospect that after it has been discussed two or three days a motion will be made to send it back to the Military Affairs Committee for further study.

Another substitute will be offered tomorrow by Senator Joseph W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, which, if adopted, would forbid deferments for bachelors and married men without children now employed by the Government. A similar measure may be brought before the House, but aides said Senator Bailey would not press the substitute if final action on the Wheeler bill is delayed.

Tables Are Turned

CORINTH, Miss., Sept. 27 (AP)—Deputy Marshal Leon Potts said that members of the Alcorn County (Miss.) Draft Board, a member of the Board of Supervisors and his employee had been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Oxford, Miss., charged with violation of the Selective Service Act.

Those indicted, he said, include: Lyman Burge Mitchell, former member of the Legislature from Alcorn County; Clarence Jefferson Knight, County School Teacher, and Arthur Raymond Mesner, a shoe merchant, all members of the board; Charles L. Dick, Supervisor of the Fourth District, who was recently nominated for a second term; and Arnold Jobe, an employee of Mr. Dick.

Indictments against members of the board contain the following five counts: Trial is expected the first week in October.

Success Attends Union's Symphony

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 27 (AP)—Six more free wartime concerts will be arranged "very soon" by the American Federation of Musicians, a spokesman said after the first was given Sept. 23 in honor of President Roosevelt.

Fifteen hundred persons packed Poughkeepsie High School, a few miles from Mr. Roosevelt's Hyde Park home, to hear the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Howard Barlow. The program was made up principally of Schubert's Unfinished Symphony and Wagner selections.

E. G. Balzer, a member of the executive board of the New York City Local of the A. F. M., who represented James C. Petrillo, Federation President, said a half-dozen concerts would be presented in as many different cities. Mr. Petrillo has announced the A. F. M. will spend $500,000 to finance the program.

Mothers' Bill Moves Up

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Senate Appropriations Committee has approved without change a bill appropriating $18,620,0000 for aid to servicemen's wives who become mothers. The bill passed the House unanimously

Stevens Hotel 'Dolls Up' for Civilian Use

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—After an honorable discharge from the Army, the 3,000-room Stevens Hotel here is being groomed for re-entry into civilian life on Nov. 5. If you'd like to know just what that means, picture housecleaning and moving day in your own home, only magnify it about a thousand times.

Not that the Army left any undue housecleaning to be done. Far from it. The Army knows how to keep house, and left the hotel in excellent condition. In fact, says Carl Harris, public relations director for the Stevens, no more redecorating and cleaning needs to be done now than would have been necessary had the hotel been shut up for 13 months, with no one stepping a foot in it.

[Thirteen months the Army used the hotel, after the Government purchased it for $6,000,000, to house about 10,000 Army aviation technical cadets. It's been sold, now, to Arnold S. Kirkeby, owner of a hotel chain that includes the Drake and the Blackstone in Chicago, and the Gotham Hotel in New York.]

But outside of housecleaning, picture what it would mean to furnish and equip a 3,000-room house of 25 floors.

When the Army bought the hotel it auctioned off much of the furnishings. Contrary to general public opinion, however, it by no means denuded the building, says Mr. Harris, but kept many dressers, room desks and chairs. These won't need replacing, and they fill a sizable gap. They do need refinishing or polishing up, perhaps, but the hotel has a complete furniture refinishing shop somewhere in its depths, and furniture checkers are going through the rooms right now, examing each dresser and chair to see whether it needs a visit to the shop.

Replacing What Army Sold

However, the Army did sell beds, box springs, mattresses, china and glassware, kitchen equipment, gilt ballroom chairs, and such. These have to be replaced right in the face of wartime shortages.

However, 700 rooms are being re-equipped with furnishings from an Army-leased hotel in Bellaire, Fla. — the Belleview-Biltmore, which Mr. Kirkeby also owns. He stored its furnishings in a warehouse when the Army borrowed the building, and now they're on the way to fill the Stevens' need.

Besides this, the entire twenty-third floor of the Stevens stands as it did before the hotel was "inducted." The floor was used for officers' headquarters by the Army, and the furnishings were kept intact.

As for the rest of the 3,000 rooms, enough furniture has been bought in the open market to piece them out, or nearly so, Mr. Harris says. The hotel's four floors of private apartments aren't to be equipped until the last, probably after the first of the year, he states. Designed primarily for the business girl or man who wants a room with hotel service, the apartments are needed less urgently than the transient rooms—what with Chicago crammed with servicemen and traveling war workers needing rooms for but a night.

As for glassware—and a hotel this size needs a sizable lot of it—the Stevens has had scouts checking on the available supplies clear across the country. It knows, for instance, just where it can purchase 6,000 eight-ounce glasses, or a part of them.

"We've either purchased, or have in sight," Mr. Harris says, "enough equipment to open the Stevens' doors on Nov. 5. Right now you wouldn't give a nickel for the place," he remarks with a laugh for the hustle and bustle that's going on there, "but just wait until Nov. 5."

Big Problem of 'Help'

Besides the hubub of refurnishing, there's the problem of hiring 1,500 employees to man the hotel. Think of the interviewing that takes—of cooks, bellhops, elevator operators, and maids.

Called the "largest hotel in the world," the Stevens was built at a cost of $28,000,000, and specially designed as a convention and commercial hotel. Holabird & Root were the architects. The Government purchased it for the amazingly low sum of $6,000,000, and Mr. Kirkeby in turn paid $5,251,000 for it. The Illinois Institute of Technology sought to buy the building for a huge downtown training center, but its bid was less than Mr. Kirkeby's.

While it would have been a fine location for the technology school, Chicago needed the Stevens more as a hotel, it was contended, and other locations could serve the Institute well. Also, it's said, as a hotel the Stevens pays Chicago $256,000 annually in taxes, while as a technology school the building would have been tax free.

The Stevens stands alone when it comes to convention facilities, for it has probably the most complete trade show and exhibit facilities of any hotel in the country, the Chicago Hotel Association states. Besides having the largest ballroom in Chicago, and several smaller ones where meetings and exhibits can be held, the Stevens has a big exhibit hall in the basement.

Once, says the Hotel Association, the United States Chamber of Commerce convention and an Army Show, with its countless exhibits, were held at the Stevens at the same time, and the two groups didn't bump into each other. Both needed a lot of space.

It's pointed out, too, that the Stevens has comfortably housed a good portion of the visitors to the Republican and Democratic national conventions in times past. It's hoping, and "willin'," to do the same thing next year.

Pugh Finds Soldiers at Fronts Seek a Religion That Is Virile

CAIRO, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. William S. Pugh, visiting American troops in the Middle East in the course of a world tour of U. S. Army installations, said he had found the doughboys "a lot different from their fathers in the First World War."

Carrying on the work of the late Methodist Bishop Adna W. Leonard, Dr. Pugh, the Stated Clerk of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, already has visited American troops in England, Northwest Africa and Sicily.

Dr. Pugh, who was a chaplain in France during the last war, said the modern doughboy is more intelligent and "weighs matters better than his father. They don't like the job they are doing but they are putting everything they have into it."

Modern soldiers, he said, "want virile religion that gets down to the reality of their time."

He said he was convinced there was no hatred for the enemy in their hearts and cited instances of friendly actions toward Italian prisoners. He acknowledged there was a different attitude toward the Germans.

Dr. Pugh mentioned his visit to Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., in Sicily and said he found the General with a Bible on his desk.

He said he met the Cardinal of Sicily and thanked him for his work and interest in American soldiers. The Cardinal replied:

"They are good boys and I am glad to do it."

Dr. Pugh conferred with about 400 chaplains in Africa and is going on to China and India next week. He is being accompanied by Col. George F. Rixie of Washington, Deputy Chief of Chaplains in the United States Army.

Browder Sees Triple Alliance Key to Victory

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (AP)—It is an illusion for the United States to expect the Soviet Union "will be able or willing also to undertake the burden of the military struggle against Japan," Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, told a second-front rally last night.

"All chatter about the Soviets giving us 'bombing bases' in Siberia is harmful and nonsense," Mr. Browder continued, "with only one aim and end, to try to give the Soviet Union similar tasks in the Far East which she has performed in Europe, namely, to win the war for us."

Earlier in his speech, the Kansas-born Communist leader asserted, ". . . the cold hard truth is this, that unless we get down off our high horse, unless we, the United States, consolidate the alliance with Britain and the Soviet Union on the basis of equality all around . . . there is not the slightest prospect for us to emerge from this war with anything that can properly be called victory.

"The key to this victory is the full consolidation of the Anglo-Soviet-American alliance. This requires full coalition warfare at least to the extent of the Anglo-American side in the West engaging half as many of the Nazi forces as the Soviet Union takes on single-handed. . . ."

Mr. Browder said that Prime Minister Winston Churchill had "finally emerged as that 'military expert' whose opinion prevailed over Generals Eisenhower and Marshall" in the "failure to open a second front" in France.

Asserting the war could be won in 1943 by invading France, Mr. Browder said the steady advance of the Russian armies, "the prospect that it opens up a decisive Soviet victory in which Anglo-American arms will have no major share," may force reconsideration of Mr. Churchill's "decision to postpone the second front until 1944."

Odd Fellows Vote Soldiers' Relief

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows will seek to raise $1,400,000 through members' contributions for a rehabilitation and war relief fund for soldiers and their families.

Other points of the I. O. O. F. war program announced when the Lodge's international convention ended Sept. 24 included a pledge of members to try to buy $100,000,000 in War Bonds.

Among international officers installed were James A. Lombard, Indianapolis, Ind, Grand Chaplain; Andrew Brodie, Detroit, Mich., Grand Marshal; P. V. Ibbetson, Port Arthur, Ont., Grand Guardian, and Edward Heidenrich, Colfax, Wash., Grand Messenger.

Farm Bloc Arms to Fight Billion Dollar Subsidy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Farm Bloc squared off today for a new battle in Congress over subsidies as it learned with mixed emotions of Administration plans to spend upward of $1,000,000,000 in the next year to keep retail food prices down.

Advised that Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, would seek to double the present $500,000,000 borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation and extend its life 18 months, farm state members made it plain they will want to know how much money is to be spent on direct subsidies and where it is going.

Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, a member of the Agriculture Committee, told reporters he thought the Administration "simply is trying to drive in a wedge" for food subsidies in its projected new program.

This program would envision use of about $500,000,000 in existing CCC funds, plus the new grant, for price-supporting crop loans, an unestimated amount of direct subsidies, and to cover losses on government resale of commodities.

Senator Aiken said it is his belief that a full-blown subsidy program to keep all food prices down would cost from $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 yearly.

Milk Subsidy Due

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The War Food Administration has announced an emergency milk subsidy program designed to avert, officials said, a sharp reduction in fluid milk production this winter.

Under the program, the Commodity Credit Corporation will make payments to dairymen, ranging from 25 to 50 cents per 100 pounds of milk sold from October through December. Present wholesale and retail prices of milk will be unaffected.

The program is expected to cost about $65,000,000 for the three-month period.

Payments will be based primarily on the increased cost of dairy feed since September, 1942. Considerations will be given to the difference between prices now being received for milk and those received during the immediate pre-war years. Thus, the payment will be higher in areas where feed costs have advanced the most, and where the milk prices have increased the least.

MAJOR HOOPLE SAYS:

C'mon, Kids! Join the Major by Saving and Selling...

WASTE PAPER

—WAR PRODUCTION NEEDS YOURS!

You can help the war effort, and earn money besides, by collecting all waste paper, old boxes, bags, newspapers, and especially brown papers and containers. They will be made into blasting kegs and other war weapons. Save and sell waste paper for cash!

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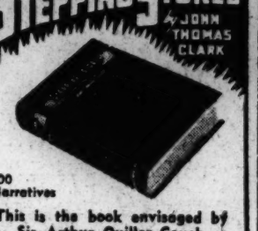
STEPPING STONES by JOHN THOMAS CLARK



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The old supply wagon is a gun fighter now
ANOTHER REASON FOR GOODYEAR LEADERSHIP

A WHILE BACK, the harmless-looking U. S. Army truck was one of the favorite targets of low-flying enemy planes. But not any more.

Many of these trucks today are equipped to fight back. They have high-caliber machine guns mounted on the roof of their cabs — lethal weapons that are ready to spit fire in all directions.

To arm these trucks, it was necessary to design and produce a carriage track on which the gun could revolve — instantly, unfailingly.

Goodyear's long experience in working with metals, in producing in peacetime the most complete line of steel rims manufactured for truck tires, was valuable in developing a suitable design in co-operation with the Army.

With the experience, equipment and precision workmanship of its large rim plant, Goodyear is turning out large quantities of these machine gun carriage tracks . . . helping to make tough fighters out of one-time defenseless supply trucks.

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Art in Concord—New British Documentary on Food

Paintings and Drawings By Architects on View

By Dorothy Adlow

Concord, Mass.

Two displays are on view at the Concord Art Association. They are water colors and pencil drawings by Henry B. Hoover and lithographs and water cloors by Joseph Nash. They will remain through Oct. 17.

Henry Hoover is an architect, now resident in Lincoln, Mass. His pictures show the results of travel through Europe to historical and artistic centers and sites. Mr. Hoover has made many drawings of buildings, details of buildings, street scenes. He shows an enthusiasm which was cultivated a few generations ago in England and in the United States for medieval architecture. It was not unusual for students to make a pilgrimage during which they studied the great structures at first hand, learning much that could not be conveyed in textbooks.

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The young architect seemed especially happy with his pencil when he could set down a delectable detail in constructional form, or when he noted a particularly apt development of ornament in relation to function. It is that delightful relish for finely-made things, for well-adapted forms and beautifully evolved embellishment, that endears such drawings to us. They are a manifestation of good taste, patience and skill.

Among the subjects of Mr. Hoover, we see views of the Baptistery at Parma, a fountain before St. Peter's in Rome, views of Benevente, Viterbo, the Monastery on the Bay of Salerno securely erected upon a great ledge, Amboise, Avignon, Dijon, Bayeux, Mont Major, Granada, Morocco. There are spires rimmed with crockets, façades appended with armorial shields, capitals carved with fantastic monsters, archways, cornices, doorways. The architect never loses the feeling of solid structure, the realization of design in depth. He keeps everything in relation.

Joseph Nash (1808-1878) was a British artist, a water colorist and lithographer. His early training was that of an architect and he studied the Gothic structures of France. There is shown a group of his lithographs which were intended as a permanent record of the "Mansions in England of the Olden Time."

Lithography was a newly developed medium and some of the Nash prints show the result of experiment. The few water colors from his hand reveal how dextrous and observant and sensitive he was. The lithograph was a process that permitted quantity production, popularization as it were of the pageantry of history.

Joseph Nash had an eye for what was spectacular in the mode of living of England in Elizabethan and Tudor thimes and he tried to revive those early days by portraying the luxuriant, spacious manorial residences, and by decorating the great halls and tenanting them with elaborately appareled people feasting and making merry. Nash tells us a good deal about himself and his own day, while trying to revive an earlier era. The impression conveyed is, "Those were the happy days."

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There are lithographs of Aldington Hall, Cheshire, Chapel Moat House, Ighthan, Haddon Hall, Derbyshire, Burleigh, Northamptonshire, Penshurst, Kent, Levens, Westmorland.

Painstakingly Nash drew the details of fan vaulted roofs, mantelpieces, fireplaces, windows, arches, armorial bearings, the vaunted relics of the chase. This was England of a time given much to warfare, insular and agricultural; England halfway between the medieval and modern world. The fortified castle preceded these mansions, which were often designed by their owners. The occupants were fond of rural sports, they were archers, huntsmen, horsemen and swordsmen. That they enjoyed life, Joseph Nash tried with all the skill at his command to show.

Three Openings Tonight

At the Shubert—"The Skin of Our Teeth." Michael Myerberg's production of Thornton Wilder's Pulitzer Prize play of last season, beginning a tour with Gladys George, Conrad Nagel, Florence Reed and Viola Frayne heading the cast. Elia Kazan directed the production and Albert Johnson designed the settings.

At the Wilbur—"Uncle Harry." Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut starring in Thomas Job's melodrama from last season in New York. Clifford Hayman and Lennie Hatten are the producers. Lem Ward directed, and Howard Bay designed the settings. The cast includes Marion Evensen, Leona Roberts, and A. P. Kaye. The play is the second in the Theater Guild-American Theater Society series.

At the Copley—"Charley's Aunt." Revival of Brandon Thomas's half-century-old farce, presented by Frank McCoy, with a cast that includes Allen Kearns, Ralph Clanton, Joyce Franklin, Marjorie Peterson, Walter Cartwright, J. Roland Hogue, Augusta French, Beatrice Cole, Nat Burns, and June Wilson.

'World of Plenty' at Exeter For First Boston Showing

Touches of humor in a documentary film are unusual. But they are to be found in "World of Plenty," the hour-long British Ministry of Information picture, dealing with the problem of world food supply now at the Exeter. There are also grim pictorial reminders of the tragedies of malnutrition and starvation which followed World War I. And there is an abundance of information, statistics, diagrams, and brief remarks by experts on the subject of food. All of them have been ingeniously woven together into a film that is both interesting and entertaining.

As is common practice in documentaries there is a running commentary. But there are amusing interruptions by an anonymous heckler who wants to know why and how, objects to technical language, and argues that with Walt Disney to help he too could prove anything. An American farmer and a British farmer join in the discussion. An English housewife explains how her ration book works. The experts comment briefly and pointedly on what they have done and what they hope to accomplish. Remarks from President Roosevelt's speeches are interpolated. There are interjected quotations from Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, Vice-President Wallace, Lord Wooton, Sir John Orr, George Easterbrook, and Wellington Koo.

The film is divided into three parts. The first describes the production and distribution of food in the years before the war, and describes the tragic dilemma of the depression years when food was destroyed because production was unprofitable while in other places people did not have enough to eat. The second is concerned with the control of food in wartime, particularly as it is managed in Britain. The third looks ahead to the postwar era and uses the promise of freedom from want as the premise for a plan of world-wide control of food production and distribution in which the needs of all would be considered.

Not only the writing by Eric Knight but the photography and direction are skillful. Paul Rotha, who is both producer and director, has seen that the material used is varied and lively. Miles Malleson has contributed some of the dialogue. The commentary is spoken by Mr. Knight, Robert St. John, and E. V. H. Emmett. Music has been provided by William Alwyn.

E. F. M.

Stage News

Cheryl Crawford's production of George Gershwin and DuBose Heyward's "Porgy and Bess," which was first announced for the Boston Opera House Oct. 4 has been postponed one week and will be presented at the Shubert Theater for a limited engagement of two weeks beginning Monday, Oct. 11. The cast will be headed by Todd Duncan, Etta Moten, Avon Long, and the Eva Jessaye Choir, and Alexander Smallens will conduct. "Artists and Models" will open at the Boston Opera House instead of the Shubert.

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Maude Adams has written a pageant depicting the history of Stephens College, in Missouri, where she has been professor of drama for six years.

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Sergeant Sidney Kingsley, author of "The Patriots," has been made a first lieutenant and assigned to Jacksonville, Fla.

Marta Adams' Painting and Sculpture

Above is "Two Mexican Sisters," a watercolor, and, below, "Little Rhinoceros," a bronze, to be shown at the Grace Horne Galleries beginning Oct. 11

Barry's 'Clowns' In a Tributary Theater Revival

Philip Barry tangles with the Infinite in "Here Come the Clowns," which the Tributary Theater is currently reviving, and if the result is not exactly philosophy, at least it gives off considerable drama.

This is a modern morality play, Barry's effort to produce something comparable to T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral." With almost classic manipulation, he chooses a company of players as his pawns, and by opposing a poetic young Irishman who is obsessed with the idea of finding God, and an antagonist with satanic overtones, he earnestly worries the problem of good and evil.

On the whole, this metaphysical strain in Barry's writing—his "Tomorrow and Tomorrow," it will be recalled, was a modern version of Elisha's healing of the Shunammite Woman's son—is not so successful as his social comedy.

The play seems more of a set piece than an organic development of thought; the conclusions are more mystical than candid, but without the power of a genuine mysticism to vitalize them. Barry does better among Drexels and Scrapples of "Philadelphia Story" or the neo-Bostonians of "Holiday."

This is not to say that the play hasn't its absorbing moments or its modest, transient place on the stage. There are too few playwrights with the daring to sail Outward Bound in this iconoclastic age, and the efforts of any competent playwright on this course deserve a hearing.

By the same token, prudence might counsel a Little Theater company to avoid such a casting problem as a play with no straight parts and all characters, with a high premium on expert acting. But that would counsel mediocrity, whereas the life of such a venture as the Tributary Theater is experiment and courage. S. R. D.

Comedy as Lonsdale Sees It

Comedy is tragedy averted.

So says Frederick Lonsdale, the British playwright, who should know what he's talking about. During 30 years Mr. Lonsdale has written 27 comedies. His latest, "Another Love Story," starring Roland Young and Margaret Lindsay, will open a week's pre-Broadway engagement at the Colonial Theater on Monday evening, Oct. 4.

"Every play I've done," he says, "was originally conceived as tragedy and written as comedy. And there's a reason. Comedy is not only easier to listen to and look at but you can tell a much deeper story. That's why Shaw wrote comedies, and even Maugham.

"But hold on a minute. Don't think for an instant that 'Another Love Story' has a message. It hasn't. I just wanted to make sure you wouldn't mistake my words about comedy in general with my latest play in particular."

The Bond-Street-ish looking Mr. Lonsdale continued: "Don't get the notion that I write my plays as tragedies and rewrite them as comedies. I think of my stories very seriously and then try to write them with humor. Because by temperament I'm a writer of comedy the material is thus shaped to the spirit of comedy."

Mr. Lonsdale's latest effort, "Another Love Story," is set in the United States and is concerned with the multiple romantic crises arising in the household of Mrs. William Browne on the eve of her daughter's wedding.

Some time ago Mr. Lonsdale wrote a play that failed. That play, called "Foreigners," prompted him to say "that I'll write only about things I am familiar with. I'm certain a boy will always be in love with a girl. I'm certain there'll always be a banker who has a secretary. I'm certain there will always be charming artists in the world. And I'm doubly certain that nothing can bring up crisis after crisis better than a good old-fashioned marriage in a country home."

Mr. Lonsdale gives Broadway credit for his first genuine recognition. Only after Broadway acclaimed his "Aren't We All" did London pay much heed to his writing. His successes include "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney" in which Roland Young was co-starred with Ina Claire.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Water colors, drawing by Thomas Rowlandson. Marine etchings by C. G. A. Wilson (main staircase and Chavannes Gallery); Women's Army Corps (1st floor, U. S. Service Alcove).

Cambridge Center for Adult Education, 42 Brattle Street.—Exhibition of war posters. Through Oct. 16.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors of children and animals by Edna Hibel.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of oils and water colors by contemporary New Englanders.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Antique interior and modern pictures.

Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street (new address)—Annual members' exhibition. Through Oct. 10.

New England Folk Art Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Colonial portraits.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Opening Sept. 2. Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—Arts of our Allies: England. Through Oct. 3. Arts of our Allies: China. Extended through Oct. 24. Newly acquired portrait by Titian; Early Church Silver of Malden, Newton, and Waltham. Through September. Silver of the First Parish, Medford. Through the month of October. Contemporary American Lithographs; Etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; Designs by Jean Pillemont.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Association—Autumn exhibition of water colors and pencil drawings by Henry B. Hoover. Lithographs by Joseph Nash. Through Oct. 17.

Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—Local exhibition.

Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—Exhibition of paintings by Corbino, Jones, Colman, Hague, Cady, etc. Through September.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Art—"Art in Nature," from the collection of Mrs. Fiske Warren. Through October.

Williamstown: Lawrence Art Museum, Williams College—War cartoons of Arthur Szuk. Through Oct. 5.

Maine

Portland: L. D. M. Sweat Art Museum—Exhibition of drawings and photographs, sponsored by the Maine Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Through Oct. 10.

New Hampshire

Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—Midsummer exhibition of Early American and European glass. Through Oct. 25.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—Soderberg Etchings. Yachting Subjects. Through Sept. 30. "Speak Their Language," an exhibition of cartoons and illustrations by American and British artists. Through Oct. 4.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial—"Othello," by William Shakespeare. Presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Paul Robeson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"One Touch of Venus," presented by Cheryl Crawford. Starring Mary Martin, Kenny Baker and John Boles. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"The Skin of Our Teeth," by Thornton Wilder. Starring Gladys George. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Uncle Harry," by Thomas Job. Starring Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"Charlie's Aunt," by Brandon Thomas. Featuring Allen Kearns and Marjorie Peterson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"World of Plenty." 2, 5, 8. "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. 2, 6, 9.

Fenway—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Lake. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:30. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Keith-Memorial—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.

Kenmore—"White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 3, 6:30, 10. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Katherine Grayson. 1:10, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Submarine Base," Alan Baxter, John Litel. Stage Show. Continuous from 10:30 a. m.

Metropolitan—"Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 10:19 a. m., 1:34, 4:49, 8:04. "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 11:33 a. m., 2:48, 6:03, 9:18.

Modern—"Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Orpheum: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Dangerous Blonde," Edmund Lowe, Evelyn Keyes. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.

Paramount—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 9:05. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:50.

RKO-Boston—"The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10. Stage Show: 12:35, 3:30, 6:15, 9.

Scollay—"The Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Romance of Louisiana," "Champion Training Champions," "Journey to Yesterday," "Oil Is Blood," "Seeing Nellie Home," "The Beach Command," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 10:05. "Dangerous Blonde," Evelyn Keyes, Edmund Lowe. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Telepix—"Bob Hope and Bing Crosby," "South American Music," "Pete Smith," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"What's Buzzin' Cousin," Ann Miller, John Hubbard. 1:30, 4:45, 7:55. "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 2:25, 6:10, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Some One to Remember," Mabel Paige. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "No Place for a Lady." 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. "Hitler's Madmen," Patricia Morison, John Carradine.
Coolidge Corner: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "What's Buzzin' Cousin?" Ann Miller, John Hubbard.
Cleveland Circle: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck, Michael O'Shea. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 2, 8.
University: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery, Cesar Romero. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. "The Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 3, 6:20, 9:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop.
Codman Square: "Coney Island," Betty Grable. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Coney Island," Betty Grable. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Scorched Earth," 3:10, 7, 9:15. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Robert Paige. 2:08, 8:11.
Park: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery, Cesar Romero.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Background to Danger," George Raft. 1:30, 7:45.
Hyde Park: "Two Yanks from Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy. "Secrets of a Co-Ed," Otto Kruger. 1:30, 7.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. "Tonight We Raid Calais," John Sutton. Annex: 1:45, 7:...

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni. "It's a Great Life," Arthur Lake. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN — Granada: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. 3:57, 6:04, 8:11. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 1:42, 4:49, 7:56.
Mystic: "The Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 2:15, 8:40. "Spotlight Scandals," Bonnie Baker, Billy Gilbert. 3:30, 7, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 3:14, 9:14. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 2:02, 8:02.
Orpheum: "Boy from Stalingrad," Bobby Samarzich. 2:15, 8. "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 3:30, 9:15.
Strand: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, T. Neal. "Melody Parade," Mary Beth.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Get Going," Grace McDonald, Robert Paige. Continuous 1-11.
Fellsway: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day."

NATICK—Colonial: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy MacDowell, Preston Foster. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders, Marguerite Chapman. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Saners, Anna Sten. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "What's Buzzin Cousin," Ann Miller, Rochester. "Squadron Leader X," Ann Dvorak. 2, 8.
Strand: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Captive Wild Woman," E. Ankers.
Strand: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "How's About It," Andrews Sisters.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camco: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—WakeField: "The Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe, Margo. 2:07, 7:52. "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 3:27, 9:12.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Jack Oakie. "Undying Monster," Heather Angel.
Coolidge: "Forever and a Day," Brian Aherne, Ida Lupino. "Mister Big," Gloria Jean, Donald O'Connor.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Sydney Greenstreet. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. "Salute for Three," Betty Rhodes, Macdonald Carey.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. "Hitler's Madman," Patricia Morison. 3:30, 7:50.

Civilian Workers Cited For War Production Ideas

War Activities in New England

Ideas improving war production and saving thousands of dollars were cited today by Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, commanding the Boston Ordnance District, in congratulating three civilian workers in this area.

Those honored were: Harold Bernstein of Brookline, for a suggestion regarding parachute cordage; Thomas Holden of Boston, for breaking a bottleneck in production of the "very critical" parachute bomb; and Michael J. Comperchio of Boston, for dedesigning an inspection guage which "improved the production of high-quality shells."

Commander Retires

Col. William A. Smith, who has commanded Fort Devens for the past three years, reverts to inactive status on Thursday, having exceeded the age limit for officers after 30 years of service. No successor has been named.

Colonel Smith's tour of command covered the $50,000,000 expansion of the post from pre-draft days.

Tug Launching

A Navy rescue tug will be launched by the Camden, Maine, Shipbuilding & Marine Railways Company on Friday, it was announced today by Cary W. Bok, Vice-President of the company. Mrs. Martha Dean, office employee at the yard whose husband is in the Army, is listed as sponsor.

Sicily Maps: 83 Tons

Invasion of Sicily was aided by 83 tons of maps carried by Engineers with the 45th Division, it was disclosed today by the Boston office of the Corps of Engineers.

The maps were carried in waterproofed cases on the transport carrying the Engineer topographic unit to North Africa.

More than 500,000 individual maps were included, most being brought up to date by last-minute information supplied by Army sources to supplement old Italian maps, it was explained.

Red Cross Aide

Ellis H. Dana of Wellesley, college research specialist and publicist, left for Washington yesterday to become a field director of the American Red Cross to serve the armed forces.

Mr. Dana is a former assistant to the President of Simmons College and head of the College's committee on development. He was an early director of promotion and research at the Boston Center of Adult Education. His recent researches have included study of the small endowed colleges.

© Bachrach

Ellis H. Dana

New Red Cross Field Director from Wellesley.

Waves Graduate

More than 100 Wave officers graduated this morning from the Navy's Supply Corps School at Radcliffe College. Having completed 18 weeks in supply and disbursing procedure, they are now to be assigned to shore stations to release officers for sea and foreign duty.

Wave Information

Women seeking information on how to become Wave officers or enlistees may call at 150 Causeway Street until 6 p. m. from Monday through Saturday, it was announced today by the First Naval District in a move to make recruiting hours more convenient. Women from 20 through 50 may volunteer for officer training, while those from 20 through 36 may enlist in the ranks.

British 'DE'

Another destroyer-escort vessel, the hull of which was floated some time ago, will be christened for the British Navy at Boston Navy Yard tomorrow, it was announced today by the First Naval District.

Built under Lend-Lease, it will be named the HMS Gardiner, and sponsored by Mrs. Clarence A. Abele of Boston, wife of the Navy Captain commanding the Navy Receiving Station at Fargo Barracks in South Boston. She has two sons in naval service.

Maine Citizens Urged to Go Out And Get Men to Run for Office

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 27 — Dr. Clarence C. Little of Bar Harbor, former President of the University of Maine, would like to shake the complacency of Maine political leaders.

"Here in Maine we are looking to a State election and are waiting for politicians to announce they will seek office rather than going out ourselves and getting the man to run," he told the Augusta Rotary Club.

He blamed it on the tendency toward delegation of authority and responsibility which has spread from business life into politics and finally to education.

"We send our children to school and say, 'I give my child to you, don't let him bother me anymore,'" he said, adding, "you can't have democratic education without all taking part."

An "awakening of the spirit" is needed not only in politics but in all other phases of life. "Slaves are not made of people who are free in spirit, but of people who hire someone to do their fighting." In a broader field he suggested the National Republican Committee would be more effective in its campaign if it would concentrate on a positive, constructive program, than it would by "knocking the fellow in office."

Potato Crop

With first frosts nipping the lowlands, growers of late crops struggled in the last week phases of a season that has called on every domestic and imported source of labor available. As thousands of out-of-staters worked beside natives gathering Maine's record 62,000,000-bushel potato crop, a group of growers protested they were caught by lack of storage space for the surplus crop.

Asserting buyers and shippers were taking advantage of their lack of storage facilities and means of grading, sacking and loading for immediate use, they said none of the 15,000,000 bushels surplus could be sold for "the support price."

A resolution asked that buyers and shippers be required to pay not less than the support price of $1.90 a hundredweight, that not less than 400 cars be shipped daily until the surplus is cleared and that storage over normal requirements be made available to growers for "fair rates." They protested potatoes presently were selling from 90 cents to $1.36 a hundredweight.

Charles D. Quinn, FDA Administrator for Maine, immediately replied that all shippers and buyers would be required to show they had paid the support price, whether they bought for the Government or commercial outlets, and those not paying the support price would be barred at once from participation in the government support program. The growers, in a resolution signed by their secretary, State Senator Lee C. Good of Monticello, pointed out they had increased their acreage 20 per cent over normal this year "at the earnest insistence" of the government, and their intensive cultivation efforts and a favorable season had produced the largest crop in history.

Apple Harvest

Miss Jean Lois Bangs of Brunswick, former State Representative, and now Assistant Atttorney General assigned to the Health and Welfare Department, recruited a corps of State House stenographers and clerks who went into the Winthrop and Monmouth orchards to help harvest the apple crop over the week end.

She had recruited a small force the previous week end, but owners of the famed McIntosh orchards appealed for many times the number for the peak of the harvesting season. Miss Bangs signed up nearly 100 women representing nearly every State department.

They were instructed to appear in slacks or overalls at designated points to be transported to the orchards where they were paid prevailing wages. Many growers expressed enthusiasm over their performance, pointing out that they could outdo high school boys who, while enthusiastic enough, were inclined to "fool" on the job.

A few employees of the State House also joined the volunteers, Kennebec County Extension Service Agent Wesley Norton hailed their efforts as helping to relieve the manpower shortage which also was affecting harvesting of dry beans and sweet corn. Hundreds of additional volunteers were being recruited from all walks of life.

Soles of Plastics To Spell Leather

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Leather-soled shoes may be hard to get before long. Synthetic rubber and plastics will be used, the War Production Board said today, to offset what is called a serious shortage of sole leather. Seventeen million pairs of shoes with rubber soles will be made the last three months of this year.

The WPB said if manpower were available enough synthetic soles could be produced to end the shoe scarcity, that there is plenty of leather for uppers.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Loew's STATE & ORPHEUM

TONIGHT We Salute LIBERTY MUTUAL INS. CO. at LOEW'S STATE

We suggest that our regular patrons attend Loew's Orpheum tonight!

NOW PLAYING—30c till 1 p. m.
LOVE-ON-THE-RUN!
Joan Fred
CRAWFORD • MacMURRAY
"ABOVE SUSPICION"
plus
"Dangerous Blondes"
Edmund Lowe—Evelyn Keyes
Extra! Pete Smith's "7th Column"
Inspired by Liberty Mutual Ins. Co.

TOMORROW NIGHT & EVERY TUES. DEFENSE WORKERS' ALL-NITE SWING SHIFT SHOWS ORPHEUM only

HURRY — BUY WAR BONDS — FREE TICKETS
WAR BOND PREMIERE of
"SALUTE to the MARINES"
THURS. EVE. LOEW'S STATE 8:30 p. m.
Regular Engagement starts Fri. a. m. at State & Orpheum

KEITH MEMORIAL
Second Week
CARY GRANT
in
"MR. LUCKY"
with Laraine Day
Co-Hit: "Yanks Ahoy!" Wm. Tracy
BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS IN OUR LOBBY

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Claudette COLBERT • Paulette GODDARD • Veronica LAKE
"SO PROUDLY WE HAIL"
Plus "HOOSIER HOLIDAY"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Gene TIERNEY • Don AMECHE • Charles COBURN
"Heaven Can Wait"
Plus "Bomber's Moon"

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR — TONIGHT — 8:30
Clifford Hayman Presents
LE GALLIENNE • SCHILDKRAUT
UNCLE HARRY
Evs. 1.10 to 2.75. Tax Incl. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 1.10 to 2.20. SEATS NOW

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL — LAST WEEK
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON
in the Margaret Webster Production of
OTHELLO
by William Shakespeare
Jose Ferrer Uta Hagen
Margaret Webster James Monks
Production designed and lighted by Robert Edmond Jones
Evs. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. $1.10 to $2.75
ONE WEEK ONLY BEG. OCT. 4. MATS. WED.-SAT.

ROLAND YOUNG — MARGARET LINDSAY
Another Love Story
A New Comedy by FREDERICK LONSDALE
ARTHUR MARGETSON • BORIS KARLOFF • PHILIP DORN

SHUBERT • BEG. TONIGHT 8:30
MICHAEL MYERBERG Presents GLADYS GEORGE in THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
THORNTON WILDER'S BRILLIANT COMEDY
FLORENCE REED
CONRAD NAGEL • VIOLA FRAYNE
PULITZER PRIZE PLAY

COPLEY • Opens Tonight at 8:30
Stuart & Dartmouth SEATS NOW
FAMOUS LAUGH SENSATION
"CHARLEY'S AUNT"
with ALLEN KEARNS and MARJ. PETERSON
Evs. 55c to $1.65. Sats. 55c to $2.20
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 55c to $1.10 inc. tax

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Continuously laughable, yet heart-warming."
The Christian Science Monitor
JANIE
2nd YEAR
LAUGH HIT
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. BR 9-2828
Evs. Incl. Sunday 8:40. Mats. Thur., Sat. & Sun.

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY
Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
HOWARD LINDSAY and DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street PE. 6-9460
Evs. 8:40 Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

THEATRE GUILD'S NEW MUSICAL PLAY
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Rouben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY ALFRED JOSEPH JOAN
GARDE DRAKE BULOFF ROBERTS
ST. JAMES, W. 44th Street Air-Conditioned
Evenings 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
LAST WEEK—CLOSES SAT., OCT. 2ND

GEORGE DuBOSE GERSHWIN and HEYWARD'S
PORGY AND BESS
TODD DUNCAN
Etta Moten and Avon Long
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
44TH ST. Theatre, W. of B'way. LA. 4-4337
Evgs. $1.10-$2.75. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1.10-$2.20

Tonight at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
'Took Audience by Storm.'—W-Tel.
ROSALINDA
Music by JOHANN STRAUSS
IMPERIAL, West 45th St. AIR-COOLED
CO 5-7889. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

50c, $1 & $1.50 Plus TAX
Sat. Nights Only 55c to $2.50 Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Sun. at 3. No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Filled

"A TRIUMPH!"—Barnes, Her. Trib.
Jan KIEPURA Marta EGGERTH
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with Melville Cooper
MAJESTIC THEATRE, West 44 Street Cl. 6-8730
Evgs. 8:30, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thur., Sat., 2:30

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Monty WOOLLEY • Gracie FIELDS
HOLY MATRIMONY
Plus In Person CAROLE LANDIS
PAUL DRAPER • JERRY WALD
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.
Doors Open 10 A.M.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

New Canteen Of Salvation Army to Open

Opening of a new canteen by The Salvation Army will be marked by special dedication ceremonies at noon tomorrow.

The canteen is located opposite the South Station in a lot provided by the Gulf Oil Company and was loaned to The Army for the duration by Arthur A. Williams of Holliston.

In choosing this spot, the Salvation Army considered its convenience in serving the thousands of servicemen who shuttle back and forth in this area. A great many of these service men will be on hand to "come and get it" when the canteen swings into action.

Doughnuts and coffee are almost synonymous with the Salvation Army's wartime service and three doughnuts to a man is the average. In addition to this new stationary canteen the Army's Mobile Canteen Fleet is being enlarged because of the great demand.

For the most part the fleet is manned by young women, due to manpower shortages. Maj. Leroy Stockman, director of the Red Shield Service Men's Club, near Scollay Square, was skeptical at first as to how this strenuous job could be handled by women, but not any more.

Scores of posts where men are assigned to lonely isolated commands, gun positions along the shore line, guarding bridges, warehouses, wharves, war plants, anti-aircraft searchlight emplacements, all are visited by the canteen with its welcome cargo of iced fruit drinks, hot coffee, candy, and of course, the world-famous Salvation Army doughnuts.

One canteen arrived just in time for the secret docking of a troop ship from Africa. The driver and her hostesses were the first white women the boys had seen in over eight months, and because they were immediately dispatched to secret destinations, the Salvation Army canteen was their only civilian contact in Boston.

With the coming of winter weather, warm garments, made by The Salvation Army women, will also be distributed from the canteen among the service men.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Today—Red stamps, "X," "Y," and "Z" in War Ration Book No. 2 valid; expire Oct. 2.

Today—Brown stamps "A" "B," and "C" of War Ration Book No. 3 now valid. "A" and "B" stamps expire on Oct. 2; "C" on Oct. 30.

Oct. 3—Brown "D" stamps become valid; Oct. 10—Brown "E" stamps become valid; Oct. 17—Brown "F" stamps become valid. All expire on Oct. 30. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps became valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Canned Goods — Today—Blue stamps, "U," "V," and "W," now valid; expire Oct. 20.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons are good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Sept. 28

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program For Tuesdy, Sept. 28

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committe on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Aloha Land.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Marriman's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—The Dinning Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W35B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Detroit Tigers baseball game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": News.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Music; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole: Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—Yankee Bond Roundup Rally.
8:00 p. m.—"Sising Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Yankee Bond Roundup Rally.
9:00 pm.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Return of Nick Carter."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Duffy's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel.
11:45 p. m.—Lionel Hampton's Orch.

At the Circus This Week

By a Staff Photographer

Van Leer's Horses Feature Big Show

Salvi, shown here with Equestrienne Elena Gabriele, is one of 16 handsome horses of the Van Leer Liberty Horse Act at the Hamid-Morton Circus in the Boston Garden all this week under the sponsorship of Aleppo Temple of the Shrine. These horses are world famous for their last-minute escape from Holland, where they were stabled when the Nazis marched in.

'Chimp' Gets Name of 'Bondie'; Is Presented to City at Circus

"Bondie" has been selected as the name for the chimpanzee which is being presented to the children of Boston by Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

This was announced yesterday as the chimpanzee was formally presented to the City at the matinee performance of the Hamid-Morton Circus, which is appearing at the Boston Garden all this week under the sponsorship of the Shrine.

The name "Bondie" was suggested by Marion McPhail, 14, of West Roxbury, and she was awarded a $25 War Bond. Judges in the contest considered it especially appropriate since the chimpanzee is joining the Zoo during the height of the current drive for the sale of War Bonds.

The Circus will run each evening this week, with matinees on Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and the closing day, Sunday, Oct. 3, and during the week more than 15,000 orphans and underprivileged children will witness the big show as guests of the Templars. Five hundred seats at each performance will go to buyers of War Bonds.

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh to Speak

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh director of the Chinese Service Bureau in Boston, will be the principal speaker at the Northeastern University student convocation Wednesday noon in Jordan Hall.

Small Units In Delivery Of Coal Urged

Limitation of coal deliveries to "the smallest possible unit," and substitution of some bituminous for anthracite was recommended today by Robert Duemler, Chief of the Anthracite Section of the Solid Fuels Administration for War, as a means for averting a fuel shortage.

Mr. Duemler, just appointed with several other New England coal dealers to the Coal Industry Advisory Council, which is developing plans for coal rationing, should that move become necessary in the future, addressed a conference of New England retail coal dealers.

"Further conversion from oil to coal will not be required at this time," he said, and he added that as yet no plans had been made for coupon rationing of either anthracite or bituminous.

The Anthracite Section Chief said that a shortage could be averted "only by the equitable distribution of anthracite which will be produced between now and the end of the heating season. The quantity that you deliver to any one customer, he told the dealers, should be limited to the smallest practical unit possible, to assure comfort this month to the largest number of consumers."

In the New England area, the following have accepted Council and Committee appointments, according to the OPA:

Coal Industry Advisory Council includes: A. F. Duemler, Batchelder-Whittemore Coal Co., Boston, and R. P. Tibolt, New England Coke Company, Boston.

Anthracite Industry Advisory Committee includes: Mr. Duemler and J. Everett Robbie, Quincy Coal and Fuel Co., Quincy.

Bituminous Industry Advisory Committee includes: Charles J. Reardon, Metropolitan Coal Co., Boston; Frank V. Thompson, C. H. Speague & Sons Co., Boston; and C. Claflin Young, Claflin Sumner Coal Co., Worcester.

Quota Club to Entertain

Boston's Quota Club will be host to the Kiwanis Club at a dinner on the evening of Oct. 7 at the Twentieth Century Club. Miss Dorothy Book, Director of the School of Social Service of Boston College will speak on "Social Service Work in the War and Post War Period," and Lieut. Peter Dearing, of the Royal Navy, recently arrived from England, will tell of his experiences in the war.

Silhouette

Writer Uncovers Subversive Tactics

Author of the book "Under Cover," which exposes the Fascist underworld of America. Because his book contains the results of his first-hand observations over four years, no picture of the author is permitted.

Fishermen at Boston Pier To Begin Voting on Strike

Ballots in the first strike vote in Boston under the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Act—a secret ballot under auspices of National Labor Relations Board—are to be cast at the New England Fish Exchange on the Boston Fish Pier starting Wednesday morning. The result of the ballots may be a tie-up of the Boston, New Bedford, and New York fishing industry.

Causes of the dissatisfaction leading to the strike ballot are cited by fishermen as the ceiling prices which the Office of Price the fish producers. This limits their earnings, they say, and is equivalent to a reduction in wages of as much as 36 per cent.

Voting will start with the arrival of fishing vessels and is expected to continue for 10 or 12 days as vessels complete their trips. Meantime, those vessels which return will put to sea again after their crews have voted and their fish have been discharged, pending the outcome of the ballot. When the ballots have been tabulated the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, will be notified. A union meeting will then be called to acquaint the membership of the result of the ballot.

Balloting officially started at New Bedford yesterday, but got under way in earnest at that port today when vessels arrived with fish. About 700 fishermen are expected to vote at New Bedford, 800 at Boston, and 250 at New York. The New York ballot is to be started simultaneously with the Boston vote.

At Gloucester, which has already become a larger fresh-fish port than Boston from the standpoint of receipts of fish, there is no ballot to be taken and it is expected that all fishing operations there will continue. Ceiling prices for redfish at Gloucester were recently adjusted to the satisfaction of the fishermen and as redfish is the leading variety landed at Gloucester, indications point to there being no interruption.

Union Truckmen's R. I. Strike Called Unauthorized One

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27 (AP)—A general walkout of union truck drivers which a union spokesman said was not authorized tied up tons of critical war freight in Rhode Island terminals today for the second time in two months.

More than 1,000 drivers, helpers and platform men in about 40 trucking companies were involved, said a truckers' spokesman.

There was "no strike," but some men were taking a "vacation," said Roderick A. McGarry, secretary of Local 251, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers. The men were being advised by the union to return to work, he said.

The walkout exactly paralleled one that began here July 26 and continued for 41 hours after truck operators refused new union contract demands. That dispute was referred to the War Labor Board, and idle union drivers said today they were impatient at the slowness of WLB action.

M. & M. Truckmen To Return to Work

About 125 striking truck drivers employed by the M. and M. Transportation Company, of Somerville, are scheduled to return to work today after voting last night to end their 18-day strike.

John M. Sullivan, Business Agent of union Local 25, International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, American Federation of Labor, said the men were returning to work today.

"We will submit our grievances to a board as signed by contract," he added.

Goguen Gets Nomination

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee voted unanimously today to report favorably to the Senate the nomination of J. Henry Goguen as United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10 a. m.—World News, XGOY. 9.63meg, 31m.
London—6 p. m.—A Truce With Hunger. GSC, 9.58meg, 31m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m.
Moscow—4:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg, 19.7m
London—8 p. m.—John Doe's New World. A talk. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Brief for Tomorrow. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.32meg, 29.3m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Here in Britain. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m.
Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English. PSH, 10.22meg, 29.3m.
Caracas—9 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RC, 6.30meg, 48.4m.
London—10 p. m.—Shipmates Ashore. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m; GRT, 7.15meg, 41.9m; GRX, 9.68meg, 30.9m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m; GRT, 7.15meg, 41.9m; GRX, 9.69meg, 30.9m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.06meg, 49.3m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Author Declares U. S. Fascists Definitely Set to 'Sink' Peace

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Subversive groups are still plotting within the United States to accomplish what the more obvious enemy without has apparently failed to do, John Roy Carlson, author of the widely discussed book "Under Cover" said today.

The young Armenian-born author, whose book is leading most of the best-seller lists of the country, will speak at a bond rally in Cambridge High and Latin School tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

That his book is a best seller is secondary in importance to Mr. Carlson whose real name, it may now be told, is Arthur Derounian. Most important, he says, is the fact that a country busily engaged in a war for survival has heeded the warnings contained in his book.

Sabotage of Peace

"Native fascism, which attempted to isolate the United States from the other nations of the world and then tried to bleck American entrance into the war will now try to sabotage the peace," Mr. Carlson said in a Boston interview.

"The appeasers, the Hitlerites, the Aemrica First isolationists of yesterday are definitely out to upset plans for a just and lasting peace," he continued. "They are out to create a nationalist spirit," the young author added. "It's the same old story of "America First," which, after all, is little different from the Hitler doctrine of "Germany first."

The tragedy of the developments, according to Mr. Carlson, is that innocent people are being duped by this doctrine.

"There is an old Armenian saying which goes like this," Mr. Carlson remarked, " 'Dogs bark but the caravan moves on.' The caravan of democracy will go on despite the barking of the 'lunatic fringe' provided Americans are alert to recognize the menace of this group."

What about this "lunatic fringe"? Mr. Carlson was asked. Is it still a menace now that many of its leaders are in jail or under surveillance?

"The best answer to that are the words of a Salt Lake City Fascist leader," Mr. Carlson replied. "Here's what he told me about it.

" 'We have got to have extremists to put our message across,' he said. "There must be those who'll be so saturated with the message that they'll stop at nothing. We cannot minimize their role. They are the martyrs to the cause. They are the trail blazers and guideposts. We can learn a lot from their mistakes. . . . Don't overlook the role of those you call crackpots.' "

A graduate of the school of journalism of New York University in the class of 1932, John Roy Carlson spent four years as a member of the underground movement in the United States.

Posing as a fanatic young Italian by the name of George Pagnanelli, Mr. Carlson joined more than 32 organizations, ranging from the German-American Bund to the Christian Front. He was received as one of them by the rank and file as well as by the so-called Park Avenue brand of native Fascists. Many of his "best friends," he relates happily, are now in jail.

Gets to Inside of Groups

While working in Detroit for an American Fascist engineer the young investigator learned of the deliberate attempts to spread racial dissension. He was trained in the use of a code to be used secretly when he "joined the army." He was coached as a Nazi labor organizer to promote slowdowns and incite dissensions against the war effort. He was a lieutenant to a half dozen prominent American Fascists. Of the 33 men and women indicted by the Federal Government he knew personally or corresponded with 22.

His Investigations during the four year period took him to most of the key cities of the United States. During that time he worked in a voluntary capacity with all the major official research and prosecuting agencies of the Government. His role, he says, was that of a citizen reporting to his Government on subversive groups and individuals dedicated to the overthrow of Constitutional Democracy.

One of his proudest possessions is a letter from a member of the President's Cabinet in which the writer said, "It is admirable that a private citizen should assume the duty of doing something that a more diligent Government should have done."

Although he hasn't had much time for pursuit of hobbies since he undertook the investigations which resulted in "Under Cover," John Carlson says if he had time they would be tennis and walking. Regarding his personal family life, Mr. Carlson will say little because of the many threats he has received from those he has exposed.

Between keeping lecture engagements and making radio appearances Mr. Carlson finds time to keep close contact with subversive operatives throughout the country. Meanwhile he is working on another idea which he says is bigger than his most recent undertaking. What is it? Mr. Carlson isn't saying.

Miss America To Aid Bond Sale

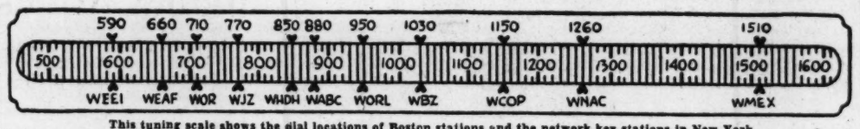
Jean Bartel, Miss America of 1943, will appear at R. H. White's third-floor fabric center in a fashion show Thursday afternoon at 1:50.

A squad of Wacs, with band and orchestra, will share in the program. Each purchaser of a war bond will receive an autographed photograph of Miss Bartel, who will continue to sell bonds in the street-floor booth all afternoon.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.

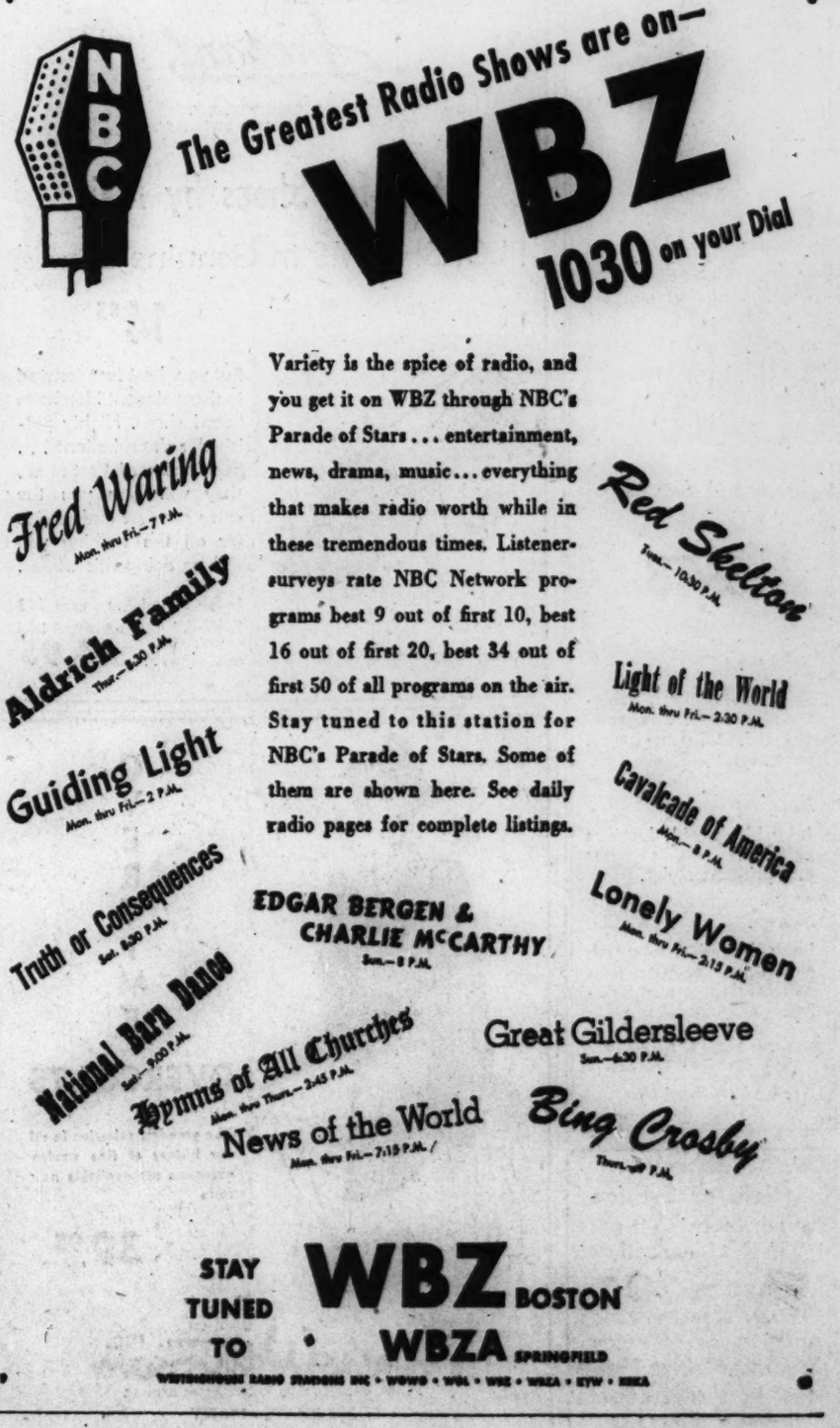


This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk.	Boston Red Sox- Detroit	"Waltzing With You"
3:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Tigers baseball game	"Waltzing With You"
3:30	News Service	Jewish Philanthropies:	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox- Detroit	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	orchestra; speaker	'Right to Happiness"	Tigers baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Red Sox- Detroit	Count Basie's Orch.
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Tigers baseball game	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox- Detroit	Coast Guard Sparmobile:
4:45	Garden Almanac	Musical Poll of Hits	"Widder Brown": sketch	Tigers baseball game	band; tenor
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies: Quartet	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports program
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Ballie Belassie; Kay Ivers	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	Hollywood Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	"Jesting With Jesters"	Monitor World News	Sports; Musical Int'lude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Phil Saltman, pianist	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports: Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Ed Sullivan, Int.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	"Fighting Fronts"	Yankee War Bond Round-	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	up Rally; speakers	Clem Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": inter.	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America:	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	"Vox Pop": inter	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Citizen Tom Paine"	Yankee War Bond Round-	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"Adventures of Nero	Richard Crooks; Alfred	up Rally; varied	The Drama Shop
8:45	music; Bill Henry	Wolfe": mystery drama	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Governor & other spkrs	The Drama Shop
9:00	Theater: Ida Lupi-	U. S. Coast Guard Prgm	Helen Traubel, songs;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Carelli:
9:15	no; Dame May	U. S. Coast Guard Prgm	D. Voorhees' Orchestra	News service	Sonata and Concerto
9:30	Whitty; B. Abearne;	Blue Barron's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"The Return of Nick Car-	for Organ
9:45	Ladies in Retirem't	Orchestra; Songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	ter": dramatic series	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: "Thank Your	Raymond Gram Swing	Percy Faith's Orch.; J.	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	Lucky Stars"	Waltztime	Antoine; E. Schmidt	Treasury Star Parade	Voice of Underground
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Information Please";	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Lombardo's Orch	Piastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Treasury Star Parade
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; "War Heroes"	News service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:15	News; News Analysis	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	George Duffy's Orch.	"Fats" Waller's Orch.
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	NBC Concert Orchestra	Radio Newsreel reports	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt: Tr.	NBC Concert Orchestra	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Day's End: news

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Music	News report	"Zip"; Military Band	News comments	
7:30	Musical Var'y; news	Musical program	News service	"Breakfast Band Box"	New England Fellowship
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Musical program; news	Spike Jones's Orchestra	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; news,	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Nancy Lee: women's pgm	News service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Studio speaker	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	F. Fortescue, Inter.	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Louise Morgan, Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays	"The Breakfast Club"	Church in the Wildwood	Louise Morgan, Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Musical Yesterdays	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	Spotlight Revue; organ,	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	Valiant Lady	Morning Market Basket,	Lora Lawton: sketch	News commentator	Jane Underwood, news
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	The Open Door": sketch	Veterans Foreign Wars:	L. Grosman
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Pgm.; news.	'Help Mate": sketch	44th Nat'l Encampment	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Tops in Bands	Musical Program	Yankee House Party	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch	J. Thompson; S. Dixon	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Music for You
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Snow Village": sketch	Happy Joe and Ralph	Christian Science Prgm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'Food'	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	'Life Beautiful': sk.	Baukhage Talking, news	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us"	Hank Lawson's Band	Concert Melodies
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Treasury Star Parade	"Mary Foster": sketch	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time with Mar-
1:45	"The Goldbergs": sk.	Fishermen's Pgm.; news.	News service	Cedric Foster, news	guerite Forter, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Foreign Wars Veterans	"Guiding Light"	News; Musical Roundup,	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	We Love and Learn	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World"	Mutual Goes Calling	Novelty Musicale
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Singing Stars	Hymn recital	Baseball Interviews	News reports
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America": sk	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Waltzing With You"
3:15	Across the Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Tigers baseball game	"Waltzing With You"
3:30	News service	United Nations Relief	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Program; speaker	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Tigers baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:15	Reporter: news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Tigers baseball game	Dick Stabile's Orch.
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Lou Breese's Orch.
4:45	Civilian Defense	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown: sk	Tigers baseball game	Jack Leonard's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch,	Irish Melodies
5:45	"American Women"	Music; 'Chisholm Trail'	'Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One" news.	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Sports; Music Interlude	Sports; Music Interlude	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Rhumba Rhythm	Music for Moderns: songs	Monitor World News	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Phil Saltman, pianist	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sportscast; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orch.	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	"Salute to Youth"; Ray-	"Confidentially Yours"	Royal Light Quartette
7:45	Hour: songs; orch	"We Unite for Freedom"	mond Paige's Or.; sol'sts	Fred Lang, news	Gloria Jean, songs
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Karl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	News service	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Judy Canova Show;	Noah Webster Says; quiz;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"California Melodies"	The Attucks Chorus
8:45	comedy; or.; news	Haven MacQuarrie, m. c.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Frank DeVel's Or.; songs	The Attucks Chorus
9:00	"Burns & Allen":	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater: Geof-	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Rudolph
9:15	or.; comedy; guests	Famous Jury Trials	frey Barnes, narrator	World Series Preview	Friml Melodies
9:30	Report to Nation	Alvino Ray's Orchestra	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Classical Album: Rudolph
9:45	Report to Nation	Dance Orchestra; songs.	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Friml Melodies
10:00	"Passport for	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope's Variety Show:	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense talk
10:15	Adams": dr. series	Drama with Jane Cowl	comedy, songs, orch.	Sunny Skylar, songs	"Voice of Poland": dr.
10:30	Congress Speaks	"Symphoniette": M.	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	'Foreign Corresp'd't	Piastro, conductor	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Treasury Star Parade
11:00	News; World War 2	Newscast	News; "War Heroes"	News service	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
11:15	News; News Anal's	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news.	Denny Beckner's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch
11:30	Rideout; Third War	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Day's End: music
11:45	Bond Rally	R. Heatherton's Or; news	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, cond.	Day's End; news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National Barn Dance
Sat.—9:00 P.M.
Hymns of All Churches
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EDGAR BERGEN & CHARLIE McCARTHY
Sun.—8 P.M.
Red Skelton
Tues.—10:30 P.M.
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Mon. thru Fri.—2:30 P.M.
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Clark's Fifth Army Threatens to Outflank Naples

Continued from Page 1

tor flanking their positions around the broad bay and port, and offered only rearguard opposition.

Simultaneously, the British Eighth Army of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery drove rapidly up the East Coast to within 22 miles of the airport center of Foggia, capturing the Adriatic towns of Cerignola and Margherita di Savoia, the latter a large salt-manufacturing center.

The British, after crossing the Ofanto River which empties into the Gulf of Manfredonia, were meeting only the slightest resistance.

A German communiqué admitted that Nazi Army groups were carrying out another of their retreats "undisturbed by the enemy" in the eastern sector after destruction of traffic installations, but declared attacks northwest and northeast of Salerno were repulsed.

In capturing Cassano, the Americans drove to a point 18 miles northeast of Salerno and only 10 miles southeast of Avellino which, with Benevento, forms two of the main hubs of German communications in the area east of Naples. Benevento is 15 miles north of Avellino.

The troops of General Clark also plunged up the Sele River, farther to the east, for a gain of 4½ miles and captured Calabritto, a mountain community 27 miles east of Salerno. The town is just north of Valva, whose capture was announced Sept. 26.

In the central mountain sector, the British also were marking up steady progress and extended their lines beyond Muro, 18 miles northwest of Potenza and 38 miles directly east of Salerno.

The Allied lines thus ran almost straight across Italy in a northeasterly direction, with only a slight bow in the middle.

Allies Hold Sixth Of Italian Boot

The British-American occupation had been pushed up approximately one sixth the length of the Italian boot in 24 days.

The Germans were falling back northeast of Salerno, allowing the Americans to drive a wedge between their forces around Naples and those deeper inland.

In their new advance, General Clark's troops left the Salerno plain far behind and took mountain heights dominating an elaborate network of highways, some of which lead to Avellino, the center of resistance for the whole area inland from Naples.

The slackening of German artillery fire was the first signal that the Germans were withdrawing, and the Americans at once began pressing the retreating enemy closely.

Messages from the front said the Americans were consolidating their lines and straightening out their avenues for supplies, preparatory to the next big push.

The enemy rearguards had demolished practically every bridge and road, however, and considerable repair work was necessary to open the flow of supplies.

By a Staff Artist

Allies Push North in Italy

Arrows on west side of Italy indicate advance by troops of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark. Those on east show forward movements by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's men.

Russia:

Soviets Push West From Smolensk

Pushing on from captured Smolensk with the aid of a sudden spell of good weather, Red Army troops moved deeper into White Russia, drawing hourly closer to the Gomel-Mogilevorsha-Vitebsk German defense line on the banks of the Upper Dnieper River.

The Russians already have reached the swampy, marshy, forest-covered land characteristic of White Russia. Progress from now on may be expected to be decidedly hampered should the arrival of fall bring rain or snow. It should be remembered that when the Germans plunged into White Russia in 1941 they were forced to bypass much of this swampy land.

A dispatch to the Communist Party organ, Pravda, said that as the Russians approached Gomel, the fighting was becoming more violent, with the Germans throwing in large number of tanks in an attempt to halt the advance.

The day's biggest struggle appeared to be up and down certain sectors of the Gomel-Chernigov highway. The Red Army already has taken Repki on this highway and is beating its way northward toward Gomel.

Principal Red Army objectives of the present moment appeared to be:

Vitebsk—The Red Army was only 20 to 30 miles from this big base inside White Russia. The Soviets are in possession of scores of villages just to the east of the city and are making steady progress of from three to five miles daily.

Orsha—Next big city south of Vitebsk on the Smolensk-Minsk highway, is the junction of three railways. The Red Army was 57 miles to the southeast at captured Monastyrschina.

Mogilev—39 miles south of Orsha, is under threat from three directions: from the east from Tziganovka; from the northwest from Monastyrschina, and the southeast from captured Khotemsk in White Russia.

The Soviets have gained a new foothold on the east bank of the Dnieper, 100 miles northeast of threatened Kiev, which gives them a powerful position from which to move upon Gomel.

Two more advanced positions, from which the Soviets are aiming at Gomel, are Zlynka, 39 miles to the east, and Lenino, 36 miles to the southeast, both of which are in Russian hands.

To the south where the biggest fighting is for bridgeheads up and down the Dnieper, Kiev, Ukrainian Capital, is faced with Red Army forces drawn up on three sides. The Germans, however, are offering fierce resistance from well-fortified positions with heavy forces and reserves.

Southward, the Soviets appeared strongly entrenched on the east bank at Kanev and Cherkasi, both of which are on the west bank and are consolidating up and down the bank.

There has been no mention in Moscow of Dnieper crossings south of Kiev, but it is likely that patrols have reached the western bank.

The Red Army has reached the Dnieper at many places in the Kremenchug, Dniepropetrovsk, and Zaporozhe regions, and assaults on the three cities may have commenced.

South Pacific:

U. S. Pilots Blast Kahili Airdrome

More than 100 American fighters and bombers piloted by Army, Navy, and Marine flyers bored through stiff Japanese ground and air defenses to blast Kahili airdrome on Bougainville and besieged Kolombangara in the Northern Solomon Islands, it was announced.

Nine Zeros were shot down over Kahili and more than 700 light bombs fell on Vila air base at Kolombangara on Sept. 23 in what a spokesman at South Pacific Headquarters described as a perfectly co-ordinated mission.

Returning the next day, 50 Mitchell medium bombers accompanied by dive and torpedo bombers and fighters, dumped more than 20 tons of high explosives on enemy gun positions at Kape Harbor and Ringi Cove near Vila.

The raids, just announced by Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, were the first in several days due to bad weather.

In the strike at Kahili, Corsair and Lightning fighter pilots shot down seven out of 60 intercepting Zeros in a furious running battle that lasted 15 minutes. Airacobra light bombers, meantime struck below cloud cover to devastate numerous ground installations, bomb gun positions, and start a half dozen fires. The Japanese responded with heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Liberator heavy bombers, unable to carry out high-altitude bombing because of poor visibility, turned back to the south to drop about 700 light antipersonnel and fragmentation bombs at Vila.

A mile and a half across Blackett Strait from Kolombangara, United States Marines and Army units have taken a heavy toll of Japanese in occupying Arundel Island. The Navy spokesman estimated casualties will run to 500 Japanese killed when the count is completed.

All pockets of resistance on Arundel were cleaned out although a substantial number of enemy troops were believed to have escaped across Blackett Strait to Kolombangara.

Burma:

Rail-River Targets Attacked by RAF

Japanese air and river communications in Burma were attacked in operations by RAF Beaufighters and Hurricanes Sept. 26, a joint India war communiqué said.

The Beaufighters concentrated on rail targets, blasting two engines and more than 35 boxcars on the lines running west and north from Pyinmana. Other targets included the station at Pyaubwe and barracks at Kyidaunggan.

Horse transport was hit in the afternoon at Saingbyin and other railroad cars were destroyed south of Yeu.

Hurricanes damaged a number of sampans on the Mayu River south of Kwazon and Vengeances dive-bombed Japanese positions southwest of Buthedaung.

Continent:

U. S. Fortresses Strike Emden

American Flying Fortresses, carrying United States Air Forces operations in Britain to a new month's record, reached more than 200 miles across the North Sea and bombed Emden, the great German shipbuilding center.

This second stab by the Fortresses in two days hit the Nazis' nearest submarine and shipping base and the receiving port for Scandinavian ore.

The raid was the 10th this month for the Fortresses which thus equalled the number of missions performed by the four-engined Giants in the peak month of July. With the 19 attacks this month by bombers—compared with only six United States Marauder medium in July—United States operations reached far above any previous level.

On Sept. 26 the Fortresses attacked the Nazi airport and repair base of Rheims, 80 miles northeast of Paris while United States Thunderbolt fighters swept over Northern France in support.

The Thunderbolt pilots said that for the first time in their European operations they encountered absolutely no fighter opposition.

Speedy RAF Mosquito bombers kept the Allied aerial offensive going during the night by bombing targets in the Rhineland, a British Air Ministry communiqué said.

By a Staff Artist

Russians Press Against Dnieper

Main points of Soviet pressure against the retreating Germans are indicated by white arrows. Russian forces are virtually on the Dnieper River for a 250-mile stretch north and south of Kiev. The latter city is still in German hands.

American Losses 3,497 at Salerno

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 27

American losses at Salerno numbered 3,497 men killed, wounded, or missing up to the time Allied forces took the initiative Sept. 16.

A War Department announcement said the period covered about a week, included the time during which German forces attacked Allied beachheads in counterthrusts.

The Army did not list separate figures on killed, wounded, and missing.

American casualties in the 38-day Sicilian campaign totaled 7,445 killed, wounded, and missing. Total Allied casualties in Sicily were 31,158.

Allies Threaten to Encircle Germans North of Salerno

Continued from Page 1

they retired and these had to be repaired by Fifth Army troops following them.

Mine fields and booby traps are a further hazardous complication. But General Clark's men have maintained pressure against the Nazis all the while, despite all obstacles northeast of the Salerno Plain, in a steady drive against strongly entrenched positions.

Eyewitnesses describe the fighting as fiercer than anything seen since El Alamein in African or Sicilian operations.

The enemy is resisting stubbornly as he falls back. At the extremity of the Allies' left flank the Germans are clinging tenaciously to a pivotal point upon which the line eastward is swinging, and the attackers have been able to advance only small distances.

Importance of Advance

Chief immediate significance of the Eighth Army's advance on the Allies' right is that it carries the Allies to within little more than 20 miles of the key airfield at Foggia. German aircraft are not able to use this base and satellite fields any more, and the fact United Nations fighter-bombers attacked enemy columns north of Foggia yesterday shows the Germans are pulling out as fast as they can. This has been the story of the Eighth Army's high-speed advance all along.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops had very little hard fighting to do—which explains their satisfactory rate of travel. Opposition to them has been confined to demolitions and minefields.

Capture of Cerignola is important because it is at the confluence of several roads destined later to play an important role in pouring reinforcements and supplies into battle areas farther north and northwest.

There are two rivers topographically suited for defense by retreating forces in this region, but the Allies are now on the Foggia Plain and unless defensive positions were well established ahead of time it would be an uninviting prospect to try to hold them.

Less Opportunity

There is not the same opportunity here for the Germans to carry out the delaying tactics they have exploited so persistently in the mountainous terrain where the Fifth Army is fighting. There pockets of resistance are constantly causing trouble, even after the main fighting has swirled northward around them. Nevertheless, the Allies have pressed on accompanied by the constant thunder of artillery fire which diminshes periodically on the enemy side as guns are pulled out for further retreat.

Since the landings on the night of Sept. 8-9 the Fifth Army has taken 2,000 prisoners but the Germans have not given in anywhere until further resistance was useless and many have gone on fighting after that. As a result, German casualties have been high.

The Allies are rapidly securing an increasing bag of enemy planes, either intact or slightly damaged, as fresh airfields fall into their hands. At six captured bases 244 such machines were counted. It may be recalled that, apart from enemy planes destroyed in combat, about 1,200 were captured on the ground in the Sicilian campaign—a factor which helps explain why German interference with subsequent Allied operations in Italy has been so slight.

Many Soldiers Overseas Sign With V. of F. W.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Robert T. Merrill, Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign War, said here that approximately 100,000 American soldiers now serving overseas have joined the V. of F. W.

Commander Merrill, a Havre, Mont., resident, made the announcement at a press conference preceding the opening of the forty-fourth National Encampment here tomorrow, and added the total included applications from 3,500 troops serving at Guadalcanal.

Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York has been named honorary chairman of the Encampment, which is expected to be attended by 3,500 delegates from all sections of the country, Mr. Merrill announced.

Buckner as 'Sourdough' Fills President's Wish

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Jr., commanding the Army forces in the Alaskan defense area, called on President Roosevelt Sept. 25.

"The President just wanted to see what an old sourdough who had been in Alaska three years loos like," the General told reporters. "He saw one."

Dutch Rallied to Hold Fast Until Time of Liberation

By Pieter V. Anen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Events in Italy are vitally affecting conditions in the German-occupied Netherlands. The more insecure grows the position of the Germans in the South of Europe, the more they endeavor to entrench themselves in the North.

The scantly disguised joy of the Dutch over Mussolini's downfall and the Allied invasion of Italy drove Reich Commissioner Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart and his underlings to new peaks of cruelty.

Within the two weeks following the overthrow of Fascism the officially announced executions in the Netherlands rose to 44.

Army officers, students, prominent businessmen, teachers, and municipal officials—and one greengrocer—fell before Nazi firing squads.

In addition to the "officially" listed victims, the number of those shot "while attempting to escape" has not been disclosed.

In four northeastern provinces of the Netherlands a veritable manhunt is on. These provinces appear to have been a favorite hiding place for Netherlanders seeking to avoid reinternment as ex-servicemen, or conscription for forced labor in the Reich.

Many Arrests Made

By decree of last Aug. 12, Dr. Seyss-Inquart prohibited all nonresident males over 16 from remaining in the Northeast area. Gen. Walter Rauther, head of the Secret Police in Holland, simultaneously ordered his men to comb the district. According to his own statement in the "Deutsche Zeitung in the Netherlands," a large number were arrested and many killed.

If it were not for the Dutch broadcasts from Radio Oranje in London and from American shortwave stations, the Netherlanders would know little of recent spectacular events.

For days the tightly controlled press and radio practically ignored the story of Mussolini's ouster. When, finally, the news was released it was presented, on orders from Berlin, as a purely Italian affair of no consequence.

The sudden collapse of Fascism is causing many Dutch Nazis concern about their own future. Anton Mussert, leader of the Dutch Nazi Party, and C. J. Huygen, its Secretary-General, are reported touring the country to assure their followers that they have chosen the right side.

Following the pattern of Nazi exhortation, Mussert is demanding "unshakable faith" from the party members. In a recent editorial in his newspaper "Volk en Vaderland" he wrote that National Socialism would never capitulate and that Hitler was sent by God "to save Europe from ruin and guide us toward a happy future."

The overwhelming majority of the Dutch people who are clearly opposed to Naziism and German domination have very different ideas about their country's immediate future. An underground newspaper, which reached London in recent weeks, warned its readers against German plans for the hour of defeat and issued instructions aimed at "conserving national strength" for the day when the Allied armies of liberation would arrive.

"Our struggle," the paper said, "is no longer against Nazification of our life. The great, decisive question is: Will the Netherlands people still be here on the day of liberation? Will Germany succeed in dragging Holland down with her?"

The German record of destruction in the preparation for evacuation of Naples and in numerous Russian towns provides a sharp edge to the warning which is not lost on the Dutch. But the German's display of terror is hardening rather than intimidating the Netherlanders.

As one Dutch clandestine newspaper stated in a recent issue:

"The more cowardly the usurper, the fiercer our resistance. The Netherlands spirit cannot be broken. The Netherlands fight on."

Free Philippines Move in Senate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—An Administration-backed move has been launched in Congress to give the Japanese-occupied Philippines immediate independence from the United States.

Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland and Representative C. Jasper Bell (D) of Missouri introduced identical resolutions for recognition of the islands as a self-governing nation. Senator Tydings told the Senate he had conferred with President Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth Government in exile, and that all agreed immediate independence would be "salutary."

He said the Japanese intend to offer the island "independence" through a puppet government, and observed: "I don't think many Filipinos will be deluded by that plan."

Mr. Quezon called the resolution "the best, wisest, and noblest measure that the Congress of the United States can pass at this time regarding the Philippines."

'From One Heel to Another, Hard Row Seen for Allies

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Col. Hans Adamson, who spent 21 days on a raft with Capt. Edward Rickenbacker after a plane crash in the Pacific, said hard fighting lies ahead of Allied armies. He told a patriotic meeting:

"It's a long march from the heel of Italy to the heel in Berlin."

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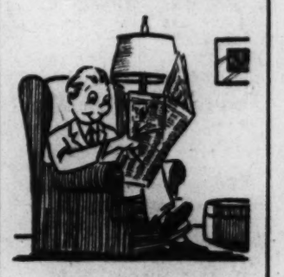

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Badoglio and 'Duce' Vie For Support of People

Continued from Page 1

to do with any political ideology. It was a purely opportunist move. Even now his appeals are ideologically sterile. He just follows the line adopted by Mussolini. The latter said in his speech to the Italian nation on Sept. 18: "Peasants, workmen and artisans, the future state will be your state, you must defend it." Marshal Badoglio declared two days ago: "Soldiers, middle class and workers will under the leadership of the King and of his Government determine the fate of Italy."

Decision About Monarchy

Marshal Badoglio's speech constituted an official reply to Benito Mussolini's recent broadcast to the Italian nation. It showed that the Duce's sudden espousal of the Republican cause had caused some concern among the Monarchists.

Marshal Badoglio and the House of Savoy are well aware that the day when the Italian people will make the final decision with regard to the future of the Monarchy cannot be postponed indefinitely.

Any strengthening of the republican spirit must therefore be counteracted to increase the prestige of the monarchy.

This explains why the Marshal was particularly anxious to claim that "all talk of unconditional surrender is out of date," and that the Allies are now accepting Italian assistance. He obvious sought to obviate Mussolini's announcement of the new Fascist regime by stressing the loyalty of the Italian Army to King Victor Emmanuel.

Complication in Sicily

Meanwhile, the implied appeal to Sicilians to remain loyal to the House of Savoy in Marshal Badoglio's broadcast creates an extremely complicated political situation in Sicily.

Immediately after the fall of the "Sicilian bastion," and before the invasion of Italy, the King, Marshal Badoglio and former Premier Victor Orlando urged the people of Sicily to remain loyal to the crown, since separatism would be a crime against the mother country.

Simultaneously the Government made every effort to show its interest in Sicilian affairs.

Plans for the appointment of Signor Orlando as Sicilian Minister for occupied Italian territories, however, had to be abandoned as the veteran former Premier declined to accept the nomination. Yet Signor Orlando accepted the honorary chairmanship of the "National Committee for Sicily" which had been set up in the Italian Capital under the direction of the Director General of the Chamber of Deputies and several other prominent Sicilians. When Italy surrendered, plans had already been worked out for a nation-wide campaign to organize Sicilian committees in cities and towns all over the country.

"British Agents" Blamed

In the meantime, the Rome press had begun to discuss the problem of Sicilian separatism. Ignoring the activities of prominent Sicilian separatists, the papers sought to throw the blame upon "British agents" whom they charged with energetic propaganda to increase separatist tendencies in order to create a new "union of Mediterranean islands" with Sicily as the kernel.

This union, the papers asserted, would consist of Sicily, Pantelleria, Lampedusa, and Sardinia and would include the Ionian islands with Corfu. The entire island confederation would become a British protectorate to guard the Empire's communications through the Mediterranean.

British propaganda, the Italian public was told, stressed several racial and cultural arguments and stated that the population of these islands must be regarded as Arab and Norman, with no relationship to the Italian people in the Apennine peninsula.

The Government-controlled Italian press admitted that Sicilians in many respects have special characteristics, but added that they are still "Italianissimi" and that Italy without Sicily would be crippled. It was pointed out that Italy would be poorer economically as a result and also from an intellectual point of view, since in this respect Sicily gave more than it had received.

Sicily Neglected by Rulers

The Italian press, however, by playing up the cultural and political aspects of Sicilian separatism, was obviously trying to minimize the fact that Sicily has many economic grievances against the Italians. Although producing the largest share of Italy's foreign currency income, Sicily has always been completely neglected by the rulers of Italy.

On the other hand, the Sicilian population always has been strongly pro-Monarchic.

Several months ago, for instance, the Italian-language weekly L'unità del Popolo, a Communist paper published in New York, interviewed numerous Italian prisoners in a camp in Kansas. Most of them were against the King. A group of young Sicilians, however, although anti-Fascist, showed a strongly pro-Monarchic attitude. These feelings might well be strengthened in view of the latest developments. This, in turn, would weaken the position of the Separatists.

As to the alleged British support for the Separatist cause, it is known that the AMG administration is anxious to refrain from any "meddling in politics." It will, therefore, be up to the Separatists themselves to show whether they represent a mass movement or merely a small clique.

The Separatists claim that a plebiscite under international control would show over 90 per cent of the population in favor of an independent Sicilian State. But it remains to be seen, whether the well-organized political machine of the agrarians is stronger than the pro-Monarchic sympathies of the Sicilian masses.

U. S. Seeds to Allies Produce Big Crop

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Michigan beets, New Jersey tomatoes, and Oregon onions are aiding in the fight against the Nazis on the Russian Front.

Emil Schram, Chairman of the New York Committee of the National War Fund, estimated today that crops of food totaling almost 4,000,000 tons had been harvested from seeds sent to Russia, China, and Great Britain through member agencies of the National War Fund.

Seed shipments to China, through United China Relief, he said, resulted in the harvest of 175,000 tons of food, while Great Britain produced 90,000 tons from 100 tons of seed shipped by British War Relief.

Pope Plans to Become Voluntary Prisoner

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Zurich said Sept. 24 it was reliably reported from Rome that Pope Pius XII intends to become a voluntary prisoner in the Vatican by re-establishing the conditions prevailing before the Lateran Treaty.

The Germans have established a guard at the entrance to the Vatican.

From 1870, when the Roman Church states were incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy, until 1929 the Popes remained in self-constituted imprisonment in the Vatican. Then Pope Pius XI signed the Lateran Treaty with the Government of Italy, headed by Benito Mussolini, which recognized the Pope as sovereign of the City of the Vatican.

Do Without Butter, Plea to Housewives

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—New York City housewives were urged Sept. 24 to forego use of butter "for a week or more" to "provide a reserve for civilian purposes which would bring the city supply closer to normal."

Markets Commissioner Daniel P. Woolley in a weekly survey of food supplies noted that there was a continued shortage of butter stocks, despite a "minor increase" over last week.

He urged housewives to use fortified oleomargarine, fats, oils, and shortening, which he said would provide all the nutritive value of butter if used with green and yellow vegetables.

Russia Granted Right To Radiocast in Egypt

CAIRO, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Soviet Government has been granted permission to use radio transmitters of the Egyptian State Broadcasting System for the sending of Soviet news and propaganda in the Russian language, presumably for the benefit of the large colony of White Russians in Egypt.

Italy as Ally

Continued from Page 1

tion of greetings from Marshal Badoglio to the Eighth Army in which he said that "in the common struggle which awaits us, Italian soldiers will march side by side with British comrades against the German oppressor for the liberation of Italian soil and final victory."

Dispute Over Exchange

Replying, the Eighth Army News said:

"Italy surrendered unconditionally. . . . What we do find now? The Italians are our allies. They therefore claim to exercise independence in internal affairs. A soldier who wishes to change his British occupation money finds it hard, if not impossible, to do so. The Italians are quibbling about the rate of 400 lire to the pound sterling. . . .

"Many Italians, in fact, are under the impression that because they say 'now we are your allies' they are going to spare their country the retribution which a just victory normally demands of a defeated army and which a defeated army expects to make.

"With all due sympathy for Italian sufferings under their self-chosen German friends, we should set their minds straight on this."

Cripps Says 'Victory Now Seems Certain'

NEWCASTLE, England, Sept. 27 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps said yesterday that "victory now seems certain." It is only "time and the cost" that still are in doubt, he added.

In a speech at this coal center, the Minister of Aircraft production declared that the length of the war and the number of casualties depended largely on the efforts of British and American workers.

"Sustained and increased effort may bring us an earlier victory," he said. "Slackening off will prolong the struggle with ever-increasing suffering throughout the world."

Fatal Explosion Gave Allies RDX

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Five Britons, one of them a research scientist working with the others to perfect a powerful new explosive, were killed in an arsenal shortly before the outbreak of the war, but their work helped to provide the Allies with RDX, a secret explosive stronger than TNT.

They were killed when a 15-inch shell being filled with 50 pounds of RDX exploded, the Ministry of Supply disclosed. The lives of these men, who took capital risks so that Britain might be spared, "were not wasted," the Ministry said.

RDX, which stands for Research Department Formula X, is being produced now in ever larger quantities in the United States and Canada.

Under Bomb Attack in Italy

Official United States Coast Guard

Americans Cling to Beach Under Nazi Fire

United States Coast Guardsmen and Navy beach battalion men are shown hugging the shaking beach at Paesternum, just south of Salerno, Italy, as a Nazi bomber unloads on them. In the background of the picture—one of the most outstanding of the war—debris from a bomb hit can be seen in the air. Coast Guardsmen said this was much worse than the Sicilian and North African invasions, in which the Coast Guard also participated.

Axis Ignores Third Anniversary of Its Tripartite Pact

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—There was no martial music, no bombastic speeches pouring from Axis loudspakers today, the third anniversary of the signing of the tripartite pact which bound Germany, Italy, and Japan into an "indissoluble" Fascist bloc pledged to end forever the ambitions of the "decadent democracies."

Germany was preoccupied with disaster on the Russian front and the ever-tightening British-American noose threatened to strangle it on the south and in the west. Unhappy Italy, knocked out of the war, was concerned with bread rather than braggadocia. Only the Japanese mentioned it at all in early broadcasts.

In England the British press ignored the anniversary and British officials only laughed and declined to comment when it was recalled to them.

With Germany and Japan both on the defensive and deprived of what little help they had ever received from Italy there was little to gloat about and no time to waste doing it.

A statement was made by the Japanese Shanghai Embassy spokesman, Yoji Hiyota, who said that Germany and Italy were entering the fourth year of the pact with "supreme confidence" that they would pass coming tests successfully and win their fight for a new world order based upon "noble ideals" in contrast to those of America and Britain which, Mr. Hiyota declared, stood for continued economic domination of the world.

The German Radio took time off from its broadcasts of gloomy news from Russia to read a statement by Adolf Hitler in an attempt to bolster its hold upon the restive people of occupied Norway by promising them "liberty and independence" after the war. The statement reflected only desperate hope that Germany still might achieve the victory which seemed so certain three years ago.

". . . The German Reich . . . is fanatically resolved to continue its sacrifices in the unshakeable conviction that this resoluteness will in the end lead to victory . . . ," Hitler said.

Hitler Hangs Liberty Plum Before Norwegian People

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Routed in Russia, deserted by Italy, plagued by the rising strength of Balkan guerrillas, and threatened with invasion from the west, Adolf Hitler tried today to bolster enforced allegiance to him in Norway by promising that German oppressed country "liberty and independence" after the war.

The German leader's statement, broadcast by DNB on the Berlin Radio and recorded by the Ministry of Information, made it clear, however, that the pattern of such freedom pledged out of expediency would be the familiar Nazi kind.

Hitler's statement, DNB said, was read to the "Führer Corps" of the Nasjonal Samling by Reich Commissioner Joseph Terboven in the presence of the man whose name has become a synonym for traitor, Maj. Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian Nazi leader.

The text of Hitler's statement:

"We are engaged in a life and death struggle against Bolshevism and its plutocratic helpmates. The price Anglo-American capitalism is paying to its Jewish allies in Moscow for the massed assault of Bolshevist machine men against Occidental culture and civilization is Europe.

"The decisive burden of this struggle, with its heavy sacrifices in blood and property, is being borne by the German people. Aware that the issue of this battle will decide the destiny not only of the German Reich but also of Germanic peoples and the entire continent for centuries to come, it is fanatically resolved to continue its sacrifices in the unshakable conviction that this resoluteness will, in the end, lead to victory and thus create conditions necessary for the construction of a pacified Europe devoting itself with all its force to the revival of material and spiritual prosperity.

"It is the unchangeable will of the Führer that, after the victorious conclusion of this fateful struggle, a nationalist and socialist Norway should arise in liberty and independence, surrendering on the higher plane of the European community only those functions which are essential for the security of Europe for all time, because this community alone can and will be a decisive bearer and guarantor of this security."

Happy Birthday

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Danish Radio said Sept. 25 that King Christian X of Denmark, celebrating his birthday, received thousands of congratulatory letters and telegrams from his people.

Denmark has been under German military government since the Danish Army revolted and the Navy scuttled most of its fleet last month.

[A Danish domestic radiocast recorded by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service said a 7 p. m. curfew had been clamped on public places as a result of sabotage of numerous sections of the Jutland railroad.

[Another told of the destruction of an oil refinery building at Aalborg, where fire broke out when "oil boiled over by accident."]

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A force of 700 janitors and charwomen is required to clean the War Department's Pentagon Building.

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The mother who stands crumpling the handkerchief she'd meant to wave . . . hoping her smile will look all right to the young fellow in uniform just going through the train gate.

The father looking over her shoulder . . . tight-lipped . . . remembering. Remembering when that youngster's head came barely to his own elbow . . . those evenings together in their basement workshop . . . the proud day at the lake when his son first beat him to the raft.

Another couple . . . but why go on?

Come. Stand here yourself. Stand for an hour with open eyes. Then, with those same eyes, have another look at the sum you planned to invest in War Bonds.

Ask yourself if you're investing all you can . . . not all you *comfortably* can, or all you can *under the circumstances* . . . but *all* you can to speed the Victory for which these fellow Americans are giving so much?

Buy War Bonds. Buy and buy and buy them. Because final Victory cannot come without our dollars. The goodbyes, the heartaches, the sacrifices cannot cease until this war is over . . . and *it will not be over until it is really won!*

★ ★ ★

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New Rights for Puerto Rico Outlined in Senate's Study

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—The Administration is considering recommending legislation which would grant Puerto Rico most of the rights and privileges of an independent democracy, it was learned today.

President Roosevelt already has before Congress a broad request that as soon as possible it permit this poverty-stricken and unhappy colony to elect its own Governor, even as it now elects its own Legislature.

Specific legislation implementing this program may soon be forthcoming.

This prospect came today in the wake of Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell's 31-page report to the Chavez Senate Committee, which has been investigating social and economic conditions in the island, charging that the United States has kept the Puerto Rican people "in humiliating suspense, by implication that they are neither fit to govern themselves nor to become part of the United States."

Governor Tugwell's report, released by the Department of the Interior, concluded that while extending the good neighbor policy to the rest of Latin America, Washington had no policy at all toward Puerto Rico.

Tugwell Charges Neglect

As between granting Puerto Rico American statehood and granting it independence as an example of honoring the Atlantic Charter, the outlook is that Congress would be much more inclined to cut the island free from ties with the United States.

Although Puerto Rico, different in almost every way from the United States, race, culture, and religion, might find it difficult at first to make its way as an independent nation, many Puerto Ricans and Americans feel that independence is the only feasible future for this tiny, overcrowded tropical isle.

Mr. Tugwell held that the United States, by patiently and sincerely creating a co-operative America, had suggested a future course for the whole world. It was an unpleasant fact, however, he said, that Puerto Rico was no better off than when it was won from Spain in 1898, and Congress can no longer evade realizing it.

Puerto Rico has a right to more understanding from this country than the independent islands or colonial possessions of other powers in the Caribbean, Mr. Tugwell insisted.

"The great empires, especially those of the British and the Dutch, wait with concern to learn the intentions of their partner in the United Nations toward its largest possession," he said.

Education in Freedom

The United States, in Mr. Tugwell's view, must prepare Puerto Rico for greater political freedom in accordance "with the professions of Americans with respect to subject peoples" and must grant economic assistance, so that the island can be industrialized.

The question of Puerto Rico's ultimate status must be deferred, he said, because "the United States has not prepared the way for the honest settlement of thi issue."

Mr. Tugwell observed that economic and social conditions which have developed under the United States Government have made independence without any intermediate assistance "a cruel and delusive ideal," and there was "an irresponsible attitude" on the part of those who propose it.

Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, since the report was prepared, has introduced a bill to give Puerto Rico independence following the pattern used in the Philippines.

The alternative to economic assistance, Mr. Tugwell held, would be the prospect of suppressing "an angry people." He said the sugar industry, the backbone of the insular economy, could support only half of Puerto Rico's 2,000,000 population and that the time had come to expand the sources of enterprise through cultivation of food crops and establishment of new industries.

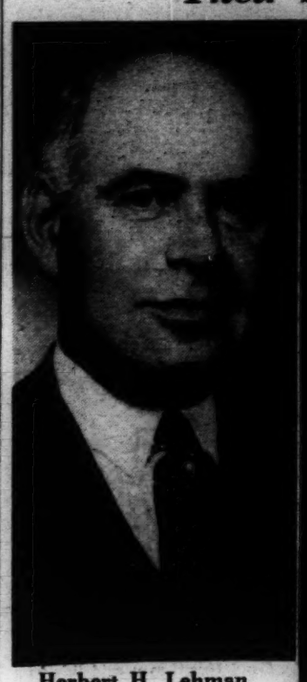
If the island was not industrialized, the Governor warned, there must be continued Federal market-basket relief, wholesale migration or birth control, all of which he opposed.

German Prisoners Taken To Camp After Wreck

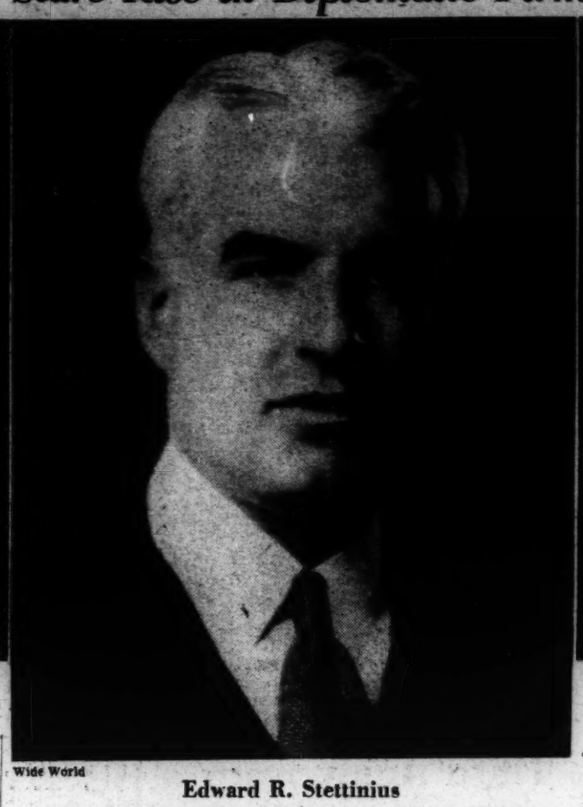
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 27 (AP)—Three hundred German prisoners of war, delayed at nearby Shadwell for nine hours when the train on which they were being transported was wrecked, killing the fireman and engineer, were loaded into another train last night for the remainder of their trip to an inland prison camp.

Given food by the Red Cross, the German prisoners offered no trouble during the time the train was stalled at the scene of the wreck, the cause of which had not been announced by railroad officials.

Their Stars Rise in Diplomatic Firmament

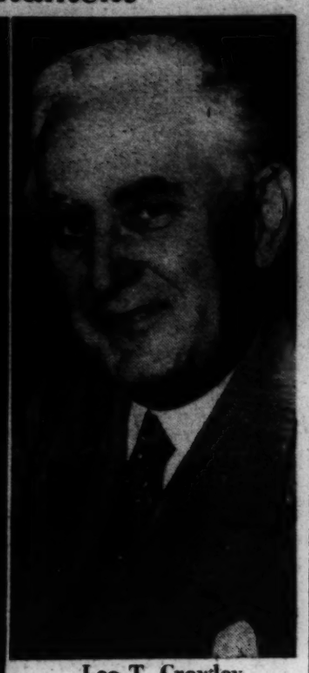


Herbert H. Lehman
Appointed special assistant to the President.



Wide World

Edward R. Stettinius
Named Undersecretary of State to succeed Sumner Welles



Leo T. Crowley
Chief of Office of Foreign Economic Administration.

McNarney Asserts Germans Look for Stalemate at Best

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) — The German High Command abandoned hope of victory several months ago, and since then has concentrated on an attempt to stave off defeat and emerge with what at best coud be only a stalemate, Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff, asserted today.

Addressing a conference of industrial and labor leaders and newspaper editors and publishers called by the War Department, General McNarney said the shift in German hopes was disclosed when Germany reduced drastically its production of bombers to concentrate on fighters.

"This step, taken months ago," General McNarney said, "was the first visable evidence that Germany had abandoned the offensive and was seeking 'hrough defensive action what at best could only be a stalemate."

Overconfidence Easy

The air offensive against Germany forced this result, General McNarney said, but he warned the group not to let the success of the Allied bomber offensive make them overconfident. It has been a powerful factor in softening the enemy, he said, but United Nations losses in the ground fighting, particularly of equipment, have been heavy although "our operations thus far have had relatively easy going."

The war to date was divided by General McNarney into two phases, an initial "plug in the line" effort that forced korld-wide deployment of forces already stretched thin, followed by a period in which the Allies took the offensive. We have eliminated the enemy's outer defenses and are holding the initiative, poised for major assaults at the heart of the Axis strength, he said.

Six Results

He enumerated six results achieved in Europe by the air offensive:

(1) Weakened the position of the German Air Force and compelled the disposition of strength to the serious detriment of German operations in Russia and the Mediterranean; (2) opened the German oil industry to critical reduction of supply; (3) reduced deliveries of military equipment by successful attacks on critical and heavy industries; (4) cut submarine production and reduced the capacity of submarine bases; (5) reduced the margin of safety in Germany's rubber supply, and (6) made 1,800,000 persons homeless, diverting substantial resources to defense and repairs and at the same time lowering enemy morale generally by destroying public confidence in their military leaders.

Warning by Patterson

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, told the conference that the next 12 months of the war would place "the greatest strain in history" on the United States.

"There have been troubles and difficulties in the past, and we have, in the main, overcome those troubles and difficulties," Mr. Patterson said in opening the conference. "But the most difficult job of all lies ahead. That is the drive to victory."

Because the War Department considers the group as a kind of "industrial general staff," and wants them to know exactly what the coming months hold in store in the way of production requirements, the Undersecretary said the meeting was called to give these home front leaders a direct report, much of it confidential, from the Army's top commanders.

Following Mr. Patterson's opening address, the group heard an outline of the military situation from Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, who was followed by Maj. Gen. George V. Strong, Chief of Military Intelligence, with an outline of enemy strength."

Mr. Patterson said it was obvious that the war had taken a turn in favor of the United Nations and said that American-made equipment had played an incalculable part.

"Industry and labor have done a magnificent production job in this war," the Undersecretary said, but continued:

"I hope you will not think I am a man who sings only one tune, when I say that we must do better and better. The big operations, the decisive operations, lie ahead."

Remarking that he had just returned from a tour of the Pacific Front, Mr. Patterson said he had asked Gen. Douglas MacArthur what he wanted most, and General MacArthur had replied:

"Send me air. Send me air and more air and more air."

It is true, Mr. Patterson said, that this country produced 7,612 planes in August, but "we did not meet August schedules."

"These are not "argets'; they are working schedules," Mr. Patterson said, asserting emphatically "we need all those planes."

The concentration during the early part of the war on development of American long-range bombers has now produced "a deadly pendulum of destruction" swinging back and forth over enemy targets, Mr. Patterson said, and now, "emerging from months of experiment and months of battle experience and trial, there has arrived a team of fighter planes that will fully complement our first-class bombers."

He did not identify the fighters.

White House Text on Welles And Naming of Stettinius

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Following is the text of the White House announcement Sept. 25 of the resignation of Sumner Welles and appointment of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as the new Undersecretary of State:

The President today announced the resignation of Sumner Welles as Undersecretary of State and the appointment of his successor Edward R. Stettinius, Lend-Lease Administrator.

In announcing Mr. Welles' resignation the President stated that he had accepted with sincere and deep regret. He said that Mr. Welles had advised him of his desire to be relieved of his heavy governmental duties in view of his wife's health and he could understand and sympathize with that desire.

The President commended Mr. Welles' long service in the department and said: "Mr. Welles has served the Department of State and this Government with unfailing devotion for many years."

Commenting on the Stettinius appointment, the President said that his broad experience with our Allies both before and after Pearl Harbor as Lend-Lease Administrator, and his long experience as an executive in business, splendidly equipped him for his new post.

The President also announced the establishment of the Office of Foreign Economic Administrator to centralize activities formerly carried by the officers of Lend-Lease Administration, Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations and Economic Warfare.

In setting up this new office, the President announced that Leo. T. Crowley, Director of Economic Warfare, will become the Foreign Economic Administrator. The President said: "Leo Crowley is one of the best administrators in or out of government and I find great satisfaction in promoting him to a position which will centralize all foreign and economic functions in one operating agency."

Gov. Herbert Lehman has been appointed special assistant to the President for the purpose of perfecting the plans for the meeting of representatives of the United Nations on Nov. 9. It is expected that Governor Lehman will be urged by this Government for the appointment of director of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Appointment Of Stettinius Nod to Soviet

Continued from Page 1

sians, by ideological considerations.

If Secretary Hull goes to Moscow accompanied by Mr. Stettinius he will be advised by the son of a former Morgan partner who became Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation at the age of 39. Both Mr. Stettinius and Mr. Harriman are known to be committed to American enlightened self-interest in international affairs and simultaneously friendly toward Russia.

They are hard-headed men of business experience while at the same time their past positions emphasize to the Russians the vast amount of Lend-Lease aid already extended to the Soviet Union. Their co-operative attitude toward Russia is indicated in the fact that Mr. Stettinius has made every effort to fulfill Russia's legitimate Lend-Lease requests to the limit of American ability.

But it is primarily stressed here that the very fact that Mr. Crowley, new Foreign Economic Administrator, and Mr. Stettinius, new Undersecretary of State, are highly popular with Congress and regarded on Capitol Hill as able administrators, is direct indication of President Roosevelt's new strategy with regard to the legislative branch of government, which must approve any American participation in the postwar peacemaking.

Respected by Congress

Mr. Stettinius is one of the most popular administrators to appear before a congressional committee in these wartime days. Through able administration he has helped to raise Lend-Lease from the status of a political football to a position where it enjoys nonpartisan backing in Congress. His business background is respected on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Crowley, in turn, enjoys similar respect and his appointment to succeed Milo Perkins as head of the former Board of Economic Warfare was applauded by congressmen who suspected Mr. Perkins of favoring too much governmental "planning" in business. Rightly or wrongly, the President by these appointments placed his foreign agencies in a more favorable congressional position.

As regards Russia, there is the very real possibility that Mr. Harriman may become Ambassador to Moscow now that Ambassador William H. Standley has given difinite notice that he is retiring. This assignment for Mr. Harriman and the selection of Mr. Stettinius as Undersecretary seem designed to offset any ill effects that the resignation of Sumner Welles might have on Russo-American relations. Mr. Welles, whose resignation was announced by President Roosevelt Sept. 25 simultaneously with his news of Mr. Stettinius's appointment, was known to favor sound postwar collaboration with Soviet Russia.

A streamlining of foreign economic operations was effected with the appointment of Mr. Crowley, veteran Government administrator, as chief of the Office of Foreign Economic Administration, including the Office of Economic Warfare which he has headed for the past several months. Included within his authority will be the Lend-Lease Administration and the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation. With these operations under one head, co-operating with but not within the State Department, it is the opinion here that policies will be expedited.

A further step bearing upon foreign operations was the appointment of Herbert H. Lehman to be a special assistant to the President. He will make arrangements for the forthcoming first United Nations Relief Council meeting, to be held in the United States in early November, and will be a leading candidate for director of the new United Nations relief organization.

Northern India Police Fire on Food Rioters

BOMBAY, Sept. 27 (AP)—Seven persons were killed and nine were injured Sept. 24 when Kashmir State Police opened fire on a mob in a food riot at Jammu, in Northern India, it was announced.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Pacific Tour Met Three Main Purposes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Back home from a 23,000-mile swing through the South Pacific, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt broke precedent today by opening her press conference to men reporters. But the boys took a gallant "ladies first" attitude toward the proceedings, and only one of them participated in a multitude of questions asked about the trip.

Some 60 reporters crowded into the Green Room of the White House to hear the President's wife describe her experiences and assert:

"The deepest impression I've come home with is a feeling of enormous pride in the younger generation and enormous faith in their ability to do what they set out to do, at whatever cost."

Feminine reporters were quick to note that the traveler had lost weight on the long tour. She admitted she had lost "quite a little."

Visited American Troops

She explained the journey had a three-fold purpose: first, it was undertaken in response to invitations from New Zealand and Australia to visit those countries, following her journey to England. Secondly, Norman Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, asked her to look over Red Cross activities in the Pacific theater and report to him. Thirdly, the President wanted her to visit as many hospitals and American troops as possible.

One woman reporter asked who footed the bill for the trip. Mrs. Roosevelt replied that she paid her own way to the West Coast and from there on had a single seat in a regular transport plane. The air travel cost her nothing, but all other expenses, down to tips, she said she met herself.

Reports on Red Cross

Mrs. Roosevelt said she would report here to several military agencies, already had submitted an informal report to Norman Davis, and would turn over to him a written one carrying "very specific recommendations."

She noted that the Red Cross was doing a "swell job" with what it had in the Pacific, but had a sizable transportation problem to deal with.

Declaring there had been a "tremendous increase" in supplies for the military, Mrs. Roosevelt said the armed forces in the South Pacific had been "getting all the equipment they need" in recent months and "they know they are doing a big job and getting the means to do it."

The soldiers in the field, she reported, asked her chiefly what was happening at home, what conditions were at home, and whether they would have jobs when they returned home. As for her answer, she said:

"I told them all I could about conditions at home, what is going on at home, and that if we did our job at home there would be jobs for them when they came home."

High School in Ohio Closes Two Weeks to Help Harvest

CHARDON, Ohio, Sept. 27 (AP)—All of Chardon High School's 200 students are staying away from classes for two weeks to engage in a mass farm harvesting effort—with faculty approval.

Norman Sorensen, manager of one orchard where some of the youths work, said "girls are doing as well as boys and all have attended strictly to the job. Morale is excellent and they realize they are working for success of the war."

They promised to put half their earnings into War Bonds, he added.

'Give Us a Drum' Disputes Navy Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—No band, no drum. Those are Navy rules! But you can always try the plaintive approach.

The commander of the Chicago Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School sent in a request for a parade drum. The Bureau of Ships here replied that no band had been assigned to that school and therefore "in view of the foregoing, the request is returned herewith without action."

Undaunted, the Commander replied:

"For the purpose of assisting the midshipmen to keep in step, I need a drum at this school. I don't want a band, but I do want a drum. Even children playing at soldiers use a drum. Can't I have a drum?"

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AAF Station to Find Niche for Veterans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Army Air Forces soldiers fresh from overseas combat areas will begin reporting to the AAF Redistribution Station here about Oct. 1, it is announced by Col. Luther L. Hill, commanding officer of the station.

Activated under a new command known as the AAF Redistribution Center, the Miami Beach station is one of two now prepared to reevaluate and reassign Air Forces fighting men and at the same time provide them with a respite from their arduous duties.

Headquarters of the new command is Atlantic City, N. J., which also is the location of Station No. 1. Besides that and Station No. 2 at Miami Beach, a third will be opened on the West Coast and a fourth is being considered for the Midwest.

Established by Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, the Redistribution Center is under the direct supervision of Brig. Gen. J. M. Bevans, Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Personnel. Commanding officer of the Center is Col. Henry M. Bailey.

Army Air Forces

Col. Luther L. Hill

Commanding officer of the new Army Air Forces Redistribution Center, which will begin activity at Miami Beach, Fla., Oct. 1.

New Idea

"The Redistribution Center is unprecedented in the history of any branch of the armed services. It represents an application of President Roosevelt's plan for the security of servicemen returned from combat. Not only does it mean a thorough examination of the veteran's fitness for particular service, but provides as well the pattern for machinery which will gradually and methodically demobilize the services after the war.

Operating on a rotating basis, the stations will receive combat officers and men, many of whom have been overseas longer than the duration of the United States' part in World War I, while fresh fighters are sent abroad to replace them.

Futures Studied

As soon as veterans arrive at ports of debarkation in the United States, their immediate requirements will be taken care of and those not wounded will be given leaves and furloughs before reporting to the Redistribution Station nearest their homes.

At the Redistribution Station, where men will remain an average of two weeks, the soldiers' military futures will be decided. Thorough physical examinations, classification interviews, and a comprehensive study of the man's civilian and military background will enable station officials to determine what course of action is to be recommended in the individual case.

In some instances, this may be honorable discharge. Other soldiers may be returned to their former assignments or given other duties in this country or overseas. Still others may be utilized as instructors preparing men for overseas duty. Colonel Hill already has received several requests from domestic bases for instructors with combat experience.

Rest Camps

Qualified enlisted men will have the opportunity to attend Officers' Candidate School or colleges and universities under the Army Specialized Training Program, designed to prepare high-school graduates and college students for postwar professional fields.

If veterans need extended rest before returning to duty, they will be sent to one of the Redistribution Center's three rest camps. These are at Lake Lure, N. C.; Camp Mystic, Texas, and Castle Hot Springs, Ariz.

Keynote of veterans' stay at Miami Beach will be relaxation and individual attention. Aside from keeping examination and interview appointments, they will be required to meet no formations. Quartered in ocean-fronting hotels with two men in a room, they will enjoy the same conditions as prewar civilian vacationers. All recreation facilities will be at their disposal. A varied sports program includes golf, skeet-shooting, tennis, swimming, and deep-sea fishing. Men are free, however, to take advantage of these facilities or plan their own relaxation.

Colonel Hill, commanding officer of Redistribution Station No. 2, was Chief of Staff of the Fifth District, AAF Technical Training Command, immediately prior to his present assignment.

Trend of War Stumps Even Nazi Historians

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 27

Regardless of what Hitler may think or say, German historians have decided to wait for the facts.

This note of caution was observed in a Berlin radio announcement:

"It will not be possible to issue a definite textbook on history for German schools until the war is over."

Fordham Honors China's Minister of Education

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Chen Li-fu, China's Minister of Education, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws yesterday by Fordham University, which praised his "ideal of learning" and his "qualities of mind and heart."

Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, in accepting the degree for Dr. Chen, who is in China, said the Chinese education program would eliminate illiteracy there by the end of 1949.

British and U. S. Speakers Differ on German Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Differing viewpoints on the question of how to deal with Germany after the war were voiced by speakers including Lord Robert Gilbert Vansittart, formerly permanent Undersecretary of the British Foreign Office, who advocated total, permanent and unilateral disarmament of Germany, on the first trans-Atlantic "town meeting of the air," here Sept. 25.

Lord Vansittart and Jennie Lee, formerly Member of Parliament, spoke from London and Dorothy Thompson, columnist, and Dr. Richard M. Brickner, author, were heard from Town Hall here. The discussion was not carried over the networks on Saturday, but was put on records and will be broadcast on Thursday, Sept. 30, over the Blue Network and the British Broadcasting Company.

Lord Vansittart, taking issue with those who make a distinction between German militarism and the nation as a whole, declared that the cure of German warlikeness must be "national—not partial."

"If it is only partial—as after the last war—we shall have the third German World War in 10 years," he warned. "I propose no inhuman or unreasonable remedy; but I do insist that we should all try to put ourselves in the position of the victims and view the future from their point of view, and not tie ourselves into knots by thinking disproportionately about the aggressors.

For Total Dismemberment

"I am convinced that nothing less will safeguard the four-fifths European majority against further aggression by the German minority. I stand for total, permanent and unilateral disarmament of Germany; total and permament liquidation of militarism; inter-allied occupation of Germany until miltarism is dead beyond resurrection; inter-allied control of German war-potential—that is, of German heavy industry that ministers to the German war machine—and interallied supervision of German education until it is firmly established on the right lines."

Lord Vansittart saw national socialism as only "the last and worst manifestation of German militarism which created and fostered it."

"Even in Germany, total wars cannot be launched and sustained for years in the teeth of hostile or recalcitrant majorities. We are now in the ninth year of German war, for this war is only a continuation of the last. It has all the same features, and the same motives: world domination." . . .

She Has Opposite View

Taking a stand in opposition to Lord Vansittart, Miss Thompson voiced the view that American and British relations with Russia are of "infinitely more importance" than anything that happens to Germany after this war.

"If we can continue in close agreement and in warm co-operation with Russia after this war, we can, if we want to, deal out to Germany the fate of Carthage," she held.

"On the other hand, we can, if we choose, behave like Christians or like British noblemen, and give a new Germany the most magnanimous treatment. I will go further, if we are able to stick together with Russia, the Germans can go on goosestepping in Berlin if they really like it, for their goosestepping will be like a squirrel on a turning wheel—they won't be able to go anywhere with it.

Miss Thompson stressed that the Russians are making a sharp difference between the German nation and the Nazis, and held that Russia hopes to see the emergency of a strong, democratic Germany, "even strong enough to defend itself." The Russians, she said, have made it clear that they do not support the idea of a long military government of Germany by Allied forces.

Miss Lee, also opposing Lord Vansittart's view, asserted that a common hatred of Germany and the common task of keeping her a second class power was "too frail and too uninspiring a prop to support world peace for long." She agreed to the necessity of disarming Germany after the war and declared that the world must be prepared to face the limitation of the power of all sovereign states to aid the lot of the people of the world generally.

Moscow Theater Reopened

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (AP) — With Russian armies hourly chasing the Germans from Soviet soil, Moscow staged its most brilliant theatrical night of the war period at the reopening of the bomb-damaged Bolshoi Theater.

The evening's offering was the Russian folk opera, "Ivan Susanin," with music by Glinka.

The jammed house was resplendent with generals and soldiers on leave from the front and some civilian leaders. Premier-Marshal Joseph Stalin and many well-known figures, however, were not present. The first box on the left hand side of the house—which Mr. Stalin usually occupied—was empty.

"Ivan Susanin" is the ancient story of a peasant who, during a foreign invasion, led the invaders to their doom and his own.

The theater's staff of more than 5,000 persons, was withdrawn from Moscow in 1941 and operated on a reduced scale at Kuibyshev. After the evacuation a German bomb hit the theater, ruining some priceless paintings and fixtures but doing no serious structural damage.

While the staff was absent the theater was renovated. Even when the Germans were at the distant approaches to Moscow the work continued daily. The ceiling, by the Russian artist Titzoff, was restored and the interior glittered with lush settings.

Tickets to the opening were restricted to the highest Soviet officials, the heads of diplomatic missions and foreign correspondents.

The Archbishop of York, who is visiting Moscow, had to decline because it was Sunday but the hospitable Russians invited him to a special performance they will give for him in the next few days.

New Device Detects Hand Grenades That Might Explode Prematurely

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 27 (AP)—General Electric engineers have devised an automatic X-ray machine to help prevent premature explosions of hand grenades, the company disclosed today.

The machine, described as the first of its kind in the country, determines accurately whether a hand grenade fuse has the proper amount of powder, essential to timely operation.

Each grenade fuse contains two powder charges and a slow-burning fuse. If too small a charge is placed in any of these elements during manufacture, the grenade is liable to explode as soon as the soldier releases his grip on the handle.

For checking, fuses are set upright on a movable belt which passes through the machine, allowing the perpendicular beam of a 100,000-volt X-ray to penetrate each fuse and cast its glow on a fluorescent screen, above which is an "electric eye" phototube.

As long as the fluorescent glow remains constant, nothing happens and the fuses pass through. But if a fuse with a light powder charge passes over the X-ray beam, the phototube detects the change in the fluorescent glow, automatically rings a bell, flashes a red light, places a dab of red paint on top of the fuse and records the "dud" graphically on a meter chart.

The new machine, which checks fuses at the rate of 4,000 an hour, is in steady use.

Give the Old Bus An Alligator Oiling

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Government has turned up all—about alligators, fish names, and the Australian movie situation.

From the Fish and Wildlife Service came assurance that there are still plenty of unused fish names available for new submarines. It said a lot more subs would have to be added to the Navy before we get down to the name "stroplites pallidus," for example. About a thousand pronounecable names are in reserve.

Advising that Australia has taken the ban off Sunday movies as far as servicemen are concerned, the Commerce Department said 10 per cent of the box office receipts go to charity.

The Commerce Department also reported that Brazil has discovered that alligators are worth more than their hides, once their chief commercial asset. Amazon 'gators yield an oil that blends with fuel oil. One electric plant is using it now.

Beaverbrook Hinted As Special Envoy

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP) — The London Daily Herald said today that Lord Beaverbrook, who became Lord Privy Seal in the British Cabinet Sept. 24, might go to Washington soon to confer with President Roosevelt and other government officials as a special represenative of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

From Washington, the Daily Herald said, Lord Beaverbrook may go to Moscow to see Premier Stalin.

U. S. to Entertain Son of Ibn Saud

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Prince Amir Faisal, Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, is expected to arrive in Washington Sept. 30 on an official visit, the State Department announced Sept. 25.

The Prince, second son of King Ibn Saud, will visit Washington, New York and Irrigation projects in the Southwestern States as a guest of the Government.

He will be accompanied by his brother, Prince Amir Khalid, and by Shaikh Hafiz Wagba, Saudi Arabian Minister to London.

Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld, Prussian Minister for Justice in 1919-20, who passed on here Sept. 25, once fined Adolf Hitler 1,000 marks for contempt of court.

A prominent anti-Nazi, he came to the United States in 1934. He became chairman of the German-American Emergency Conference, founded last year to fight Nazism and Fascism and to support the Allies, and was publisher of the German-American, a monthly periodical.

The former Reichstag member and Berlin attorney was forced to flee Germany in 1933. He went to Prague and later to Paris.

Why Your Life Insurance Companies Urge You to Join the Campaign to Hold Down Prices

WHAT DOES VICTORY MEAN to most Americans? It means the opportunity for a better life for ourselves and our children.

But whether any of us, after the war is over, is going to be really better off depends on what we do *now* to hold down prices : : : depends on our willingness *now* to work and save for the future we want : : : Here's why in a few words.

The Reason is Clear

This year some have estimated Americans will have incomes, after taxes, of 125 billion dollars. But it is further estimated that only 80 billion dollars worth of civilian services and goods—shoes, shirts, food, cars, toys, and such—will be produced. Other production is all for the war.

So there you have it—more money in our pockets, less goods for us to buy.

That difference is 45 billion dollars. If we insist on *spending* it, we can do so only by bidding against our neighbors for all the goods that are scarce.

And that means prices will shoot up—leaving none of us better off now, threatening the security and comfort that we want to enjoy after the war.

Such an uncontrolled rise in the cost of living is the very worst thing that can happen now to this nation on the civilian front.

But, it need *not* happen! For one thing, our Government has set price ceilings and instituted a system of rationing. But, equally as important as that, the good common sense of America has exerted itself—*and we haven't been going hog-wild with our new money.*

This money piles up. Some of it is going into war bonds, in savings accounts and, for many of you, in life insurance. And that is fine.

But that is not enough. Much of this piled-up money—billions of it—hasn't yet gone into these sound, protective places.

Every dollar of this money must fight—and *can* fight—not only to help bring victory and peace, but to help win a better, more secure, tomorrow for you and your family.

Seven Practical Ways

What can we as individuals do? Here are 7 practical things our Government now asks us as our patriotic duty to do:

1. Buy and hold war bonds—to lend our country the money it needs to fight the war to victory.
2. Pay willingly your share of taxes—including increased taxes—that our country needs.
3. Provide for your own and your family's future by adequate life insurance and savings.
4. Reduce your debts as much as possible and avoid making needless new ones.
5. Buy only what you need and make what you have last longer.
6. Live faithfully by the rationing rules to conserve goods of which there are shortages.
7. Cooperate with our Government's price and wage stabilization program.

Of course, this will mean work and sacrifice. But hard work and thrift are traditional with Americans. These are the virtues that have made us strong—that will help us build our better tomorrow.

Call this our personal Post War World, call it prosperity, future security or the American standard of living—the exact words are unimportant. They are all just different ways of describing the same thing.

So let us all start today doing these seven things. For they will not only help win the war, they will help provide for the kind of future we want for ourselves and our country. They will work right now to hold the "lid" on the cost of living.

• • •

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The Home Forum

Vision

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PREACHER writes (Proverbs 29:18): "Where there is no vision, the people perish." What is this vision, the absence of which brings calamity to mankind? A dictionary defines "vision" in part thus: "Something seen otherwise than by ordinary sight; something . . . revealed, as to a prophet." It must therefore mean the revelation of something that cannot be discerned by material sense. It must be the recognition of God's power, presence, and goodness, by which the people will be safeguarded and prosper.

When the Israelites, in bondage to the Pharaohs of Egypt, were threatened with extinction, there was one who had the vision to see the way of deliverance. In the solitude of the desert Moses saw a burning bush, which was not consumed by the fire (Exodus 3:2). His spiritual understanding was enlightened, and he saw God's power and presence as a constructive instead of an annihilating force. Thus enriched in spiritual understanding, Moses went back to Egypt and succeeded in delivering the Israelites from their distresses and slavery.

* * *

Later, on Mount Sinai, another revelation of God's law came to Moses. Obeying the message which came to him in his communion with God on the mountaintop, he hewed the words of divine Principle in stone to preserve them for posterity. The Ten Commandments have thereafter served through all the centuries as beacon lights for people searching for and following the divine Principle, God.

When Christ Jesus lived on earth, the Israelites again were dominated by a so-called foreign power. It was a time of internal and external upheaval. The Master, however, had that clear vision which alone can save the individual and mankind from destruction, from sin, disease, and death. He warned the people that they had forsaken the law, the Ten Commandments, and told one asking how to obtain eternal life (Matthew 19:17), "If thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments."

* * *

Down through the centuries the need has remained for that spiritual insight and inspiration which enables men to perceive the spiritual import of the Commandments and to obey them. In the midst of the materialism of the nineteenth century the Christ, Truth, was revealed to Mary Baker Eddy through her consecrated search of the Scriptures, and in the light of spiritual understanding she discerned man's true being as a child of God, His image and likeness, spiritual, not material. She discovered that the truth taught throughout the Bible is indeed the divine Science of life, to be studied, understood, and demonstrated.

Through her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she is sharing her spiritual vision with the whole world. On page 340 of this textbook she writes: "The divine Principle of the First Commandment bases the Science of being, by which man demonstrates health, holiness, and life eternal. One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.'"

From these statements we can see what a far-reaching effect an understanding of the Commandments through the Christ-vision has on the individual and on all mankind.

* * *

How can we profit from that which the great spiritual leaders of the world have realized and put into our hands? Thousands have done so through studying the Bible in conjunction with the Christian Science textbook. Thus they have gained glimpses of real being, of spiritual existence. Through such study our eyes are opened to see that the so-called destructive forces rampant in the world and claiming to doom mankind to slavery and extinction, are only the belief in a power opposed to that great and only power which in Christian Science is called divine Principle, God, who alone has created heaven and earth and man.

As we grasp the fact that this divine Principle, which is only good, holds all power, we lose our belief in another power; and finally we shall realize the truth that because God, good, is All, evil, being God's opposite or unlikeness, is nothing. For this realization, with its effects of health, harmony, peace, and prosperity, we need not wait till the so-called hereafter. In Christian Science we find the present possibility of seeing and experiencing our individual freedom from slavery to the claims of the material senses, namely mortal mind, through a better understanding of the divine Mind, which is but another name for God.

The keynote of this saving mission and spiritual vision is love, which is always available and everywhere applicable. To keep the Commandments, to love God supremely and "thy neighbor as thyself," will open our vision to perceive the kingdom within and thus help to build a better world. Of this spiritual insight Mrs. Eddy writes on page 203 of Science and Health, "Spiritual perception brings out the possibilities of being, destroys reliance on aught but God, and so makes man the image of his Maker in deed and in truth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EGYPTIAN RELIEF FROM THE TEMPLE AT ABYDOS (c. 1314 B. C.)

AT THE BEGINNING of the nineteenth dynasty, about 1314 B. C., a temple was erected at Abydos by Seti I in honor of his father, Rameses I. In such mortuary temples, the walls were carved with portrayals of ritual ceremonies for the god to whom the temple was dedicated. On the limestone walls of this temple there are scenes showing King Rameses leading a procession that makes offerings to Osiris. Portrayed in this detail are the prince and priestesses. The participants are characterized with appropriate solemnity and each bears a special symbolic offering.

The Egyptian carvers cultivated a style especially fitting the atmosphere of sanctity prevailing in sacred edifices. The figures were graphically delineated, articulately defined, and yet they remained flat and decorative.

זעדונג

אן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבן געשריבענעם אַרטיקעל וועגן קריסטשען סיענס

שלמה המלך, דער פֿרעדיגער, שרייבט (משלי כט:18): „ווען עס איז נישט קיין נבואה (זעהונג) אזוי ווערט דאָס פֿאָלק פערגיסמעט." וואָס איז זעהונג, וואָס ברייטגט אונגלויק צו דער מענשהייט ווען זיי האָבען קיין נישט ווערשטענדעניש פֿון דעם גיטלעכען „זעהונג" בויליוויי אזוי: „עפּעס וואָס ווערט אָפּגעזעהן, אָבער נישט דורך די געוואָהנלעכע חושים; עפּעס וואָס ווערט קלאָרגעשטעלט וויי צו א נבוא." עס מוז מיינען דערויבער די קלאָרשטעלונג פון עפּעס וואָס די מענשליכע חושים קענען נישט בעגרייפֿען. עס מוז מיינען די אנערקענונג פון גאָטטס מאַכט, געגענווארט, אין גוטסקייט, דורך וועלכע מענשען וועלען באהאלטן אונ גאָלויקס וועלען נא גאָט.

ווען די קונדער ישראל, וועלכע זייענן געווען ערשקאָאָט צו די פֿרעמד, די קנעכטשאפֿט פון מצרים, זייענען שוי נישט מערכטשטע געווארען נא דיזע קעניגע, אויז געווען אייגער וועלכער האָט געהאט די נבואה, אַרבער זעהונג, זיי אויסצולעזען פון זייער שקלאַפֿערי. אייגער אליין. אין דער מדבר האָט משה רבנו געזעהן א דאָרנבוש ברענענדיג, אָבער דאָס דאָרנבוש איז נישט פֿערברענט געווארען פון פֿייער (שמות 3:2). זיין נישט־מוגן פֿערשטאַנד איז בעלויכטען געווארען, און ער האָט געזעהן גאָטטס מאַכט און געגענווארט אלס א קאָנסטרוקטיווע קראַפֿט און נישט אלס א פֿערניכטענדע קראַפֿט. און אזוי איז ער בעריידט געווארען אין גוטס־מיגע פֿערשטענדניס, און ער איז געגאַנגען אים שאַנד צוריקצוגעבן צו מצרים און צו בעפֿרייען די אידן פון זייערע צרות און שקלאַפֿערי.

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שפּעטער, אויפֿן בארג סיני, איז נאָך אן עפֿנשפּלעקונג פון גאָטטס געזעץ געקומען צו משה רבנו. ער האָט בעפֿאָלגט די שליחות ווען איז געקומען צו איהם אין זיין צוזאַמענרויפֿן מיט גאָט אויפֿן שפּיץ בארג, דערי־בער האָט ער אויסגעהאקט די ווערטער פון דעם עפּ־לויכן פרינציפּ אין שטיין, כדי ער זאָל זיי קענען איינהיטען פאר די קומענדע דורות. די „עהען געבאָט, פֿאָרער עשרת הדברות, האָבען דערויבער גערוקט אלס לויכט־טורמס דורך די אלע הונדערטער יאָהרען פאר אלע מענשען ווען זוכען און פֿאָלגען דעם געטליכען פרינ־ציפּ, גאָט.

ווען קריסטוס יעזוס האָט געלעבט אויף דער ערד זיינען די אידען ווידער אמאָל בעהערשט געווארען פון א אווי־ערוסענע אויסלענדישען מאַכט, עס איז נעווען א ציים פון אינערליכער און אויסערליכער איבער־קהרישע. דער מויסטער, אָבער, האָט בעהאַפּט א רייכע זעהונג, וואָס האָט נאָר אליין בעקענט דעם אינדיווידועל אזוי גוט ווי די מענשהיים רעסטן פון פערניכטונג, פון זינד, קראַנקהיים, און טויט. ער האָט גיווארעטע דאָס פֿאַלק אז זיי האָבען פֿערגעסטן דעם ענזיק, די עהען געבאָט, און ער האָט בעזאָנדע צו איינעם וואָס דאָס בעפֿרעמדע ווי אזוי ער זאָל קענען בעקומען עכויגע לעכטן, „וען די ווילסט אין לעכען ארייקומען, אזוי הים די מצות, די עהען בעבאָט." (מתי יט:17).

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דורך די הונדערטע יאָהרען איז נישט אלץ בע־בליבען אאר די יקניגע ניישטיגע אינזיכטע און אויס־ספּיראציאָן וואָס בעשטימגט די מענשען צו בעגרייפֿען

דעם ניישטיגען אינהאלט פון די עהען געבאָט, און וואָס העלפֿט זיי צו מאַלגען דיזע געבאָט. אין דעם מיטען פון די מאַטעריאליזמוס פון דעם נייגעהנטען יאָהר־הונדערט איז דער קריסט, דאָס הייסט די וואהר־חיים, עניטהלעקט געווארען צו מערי ביוקער עדדי דורך איהר בעהיולפֿענען נאָכפֿאָרשונג פון די היולינע שריפ־טען, און אין דער ליכטשטראל פון ניישטיגע שרי־פטגעלעהרטע האָט זי דערקענט און בעגרייפֿט דעם מע־שיכעס וואהרע אייגענשאפֿט אלס א קינד פון גאָט, אלס זיין געשאפֿענע און גליכבילד, ניישטיג, און נישט מאַטע־ריאל. די האָט עמפֿעקט אז דער אמת וואָס ווערט אנגי־וענדעט אויף דער וועלט, און וועלכע ביבען אָבער־פלעכליכקייט, זיינען אין אמת נאָר א גלויבען דורכאוס דער בעזעלע איז מאַכט די געטליכע וואָהרהייט פון. לעבען. וואָס מען דארף שוואָרען, פערשטיין, און לעמאָנסטרירען.

דורך איהר מעקפּט־בוך „וויסענשאפֿט און געזונד מיט "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. א שליסעל צו די היולינע שריפֿטען," פּויזט זי זיך מיט איהר ניישטיגען זעהונג, אדער נבואה מיט דער גאנצער וועלט. אויף דער זיים 340 פון דיזען מעקפּט־בוך שרייבט זי: „דאָס געטליכע פרינציפּ פון דעם פערשטין בעגרייפֿט אין דיא באזים פון דער וויסענשאפֿט פון זיינע אדער לעכטן, דורך וועלכער וויסענשאפֿט דער מענש דעמאָנסטרירט בעזונד, היולינגיען און אייביגען לעכטן. דער איין אונענדליכער גאָט, דער גומער, פֿעראייניגט מענשען און עלקער; רישטעט אויף די ברידערשאפֿט פון מענ־שען; עבדיגט מלחמות; ערפֿילט די היולינע שרי־פֿט־ שטעלע, „דו זאָלסט האָבען ליב דיין שכן ווי זיך אליין."

מיר קענען זעהן דורך דיזע ערקלערונגען ווי פאר א וויים־דערהרעניעדע ווירקונג א פערשפאנד פון די עצהן געבאָט, דורך דעם קריסט־זעהונג, האָט אויף דעם אינדיווידועל און אויף גאנץ מענשהיים.

* * *

ווי אזוי קענען מיר קלייבען נוץ פון דאָס וואָס די גרויסע ניישטיגע פיהרערס האָבען ווירקליך פערשפאנען און האָבען אין אונזערע הענט אריינגעלעגט מויזקנדע מענשען האָבען מאַכט בעקליבען נוץ און הילף דורך דעם וואָס זיי האָבען שוידרוים די ביבעל צוזאַמען מים דעם קריסטשען סיענס מעקפּט־בוך, און אזוי האָבען זיי בעקראָגען בליקען פון אמתיגע עקזיסטענץ, אדער גייסטיגע עקזיסטענץ. דורך אזא שטודירונ ווערט אונ־זערע אויגען אויסגעעפֿענט צו זעהן אז די אזוי־גע־רופענע פערניכטענדע קראַפֿטען ווערלט פֿילהען אָרום אזוי ווילד אין דער וועלט, און וועלכע בינען אָבער־הערגן, זי זיי וועלכן פערשקאָאָטן אין פערניכטונג נאָכץ מענשהיים, זיינען אין אמתן נאָר א גלויבען אין א מאַכט וואָס שאפֿט אין בעגענשטענדליכע פרינציפּ, נאָר, וועלכער ער אליין האָט בע־שאפֿען הימעל און ערד און מענש.

וואָס מעהרער מיר בעגרייפֿען דעם אמת, אז דיזעס בעפֿליבעס פרינציפּ, וואָס איז אונזער אויגענ־גוטס, פערמאָגט די גאנצע מאַכט, אלץ מעהר פערליירען מיר אונזער גלויבען אין אונדער מאַכט, און ענדליך וועלען מיר בעגרייפֿען דעם אמת, אז זינד נאָר, דער גומער, איז אלעס אין אלעמען, איז די שלעכטע נאָטטס בעקענער אדער אונגלויבינס, פֿשוט נארנישט. פאר דיזען וועלקליבען פערשפאנד, מיט די ווירקונגען פון דיזען פערשפאנד אויף געזונט, הארמאָניע, שלום, און גליק, דארף מען נים מיר וועלען קומען צו דעם גרויסער און אויגענגיגר מאַכט, וואָס איז קריסטשען סיענס (די קריסטליכע ווישענשאפֿט) ווערט אָפּגעהאָלפֿען בעזונד, נאָר, וועלכער ער אליין האָט בע־שאפֿען הימעל און ערד און מענש.

דער ווייס מאַלט וועלען בעקומען אינזערמאציאן ווענען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראטור, וואָס ווערט אויסגע־געבען אין דער אויגישער שפּראַך, זאָל שרייבען און מאַכען זיין פערלאַנג בעקאַנט צו דער קריסטשען סייענס אסאציישאן מאסיעס, מאסאטשוסעטס, י. ס. א.

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And the Captain Wore Gloves

THE CARGOES of these boats, when they began to creep, were something wonderful: men, women and children, plows, axes and Bibles; teachers, preachers and Ramage presses, along with bedsteads that corded up and creaked like gates in high winds; big wheels, little wheels and reels, looms with timber enough in them for saw-mills and a log or two left to begin upon. So you see, when they went West in those days they packed up their homes and took them along. . . .

I never see one of those boats without a sigh of regret, not because I want to be captain or cook or anything, but because I took my first voyage on one of them, and the boat was a "liner" at that! We "took ship" at Oneida, took water along the way, took soundings when we ran aground, took steamer at Buffalo. It was a taking trip. . . .

It was a merry, care-free party. . . . We were clustered in the little forward cabin. We ran over the deck to the after-cabin for meals. We sat upon our baggage, and took something more than a bird's-eye view of the country. We told stories and sang songs and dreamed dreams. We went into cool locks where the water splashed and tumbled about the bows, and were glad. . . . We sat on the deck and watched the steersman's intonations. When he cried, "Low *bridge!*" we merely ducked our heads, but when he said, "*Low* bridge!" down we went flat upon the floor like a parcel of undiscovered idolaters. The Palinurus slued the stern of the boat around, and we leaped off upon the "heel-path" and took a stroll. He drove bows on upon the opposite shore, and we took a walk on the "tow-path" with the "drive," who looked like a bundle of old clothes. . . . He sang songs through the night and the rain as happy as a frog, and when, covered with mud and water, he came aboard to eat, he looked like a bewildered muskrat, and his tracks like a muskrat's also. . . .

It was the aristocrat of canal craft, the packet was, the captain was *somebody*, and wore gloves.—From "The World on Wheels," by BENJ. F. TAYLOR. (1874.)

The Inquisitive Nose

AN INQUISITIVE NOSE, properly conducted and aimed at the right objectives, can be an asset to any reasonably well-regulated life. A sane and usually safe way to convoy an inquisitive nose is to go behind it into the byways of the region where the owner lives. In my own case, it is New England; but the philosophy I am sketching holds true for any section of America. It is the lure of the unknown, away from the main roads. The ends of such quests are often amusing, charming, startling; and one can be reasonably sure of returning to the main roads of his days with a sheaf of memories.

The following of such byways should not be thought of merely as an escape from the slings and arrows of one's busier hours. In fact, one will, now and then, get an arrow through his hat by venturing into secluded sections where civilization has quieted down to a memory. The arrow may range from a faithless engine, to a contact with some representative of the anti-social order who has retreated from "cities old in sin" to rural solitudes. On the whole, however, the escape from the main roads is really a method of widening one's knowledge and wisdom.

The sudden unveiling of hills and valleys, on the turn of a byway, is not all. There is, as a rule, the comradeship, the friendliness, and the hospitality of the dwellers away from the trodden roads—a folk whose traditional welcome of the wayfarer is a part of the philosophy of the meadows and hills. With them, one is always on the verge of the discovery of new insights into men and their ways.

* * *

An unfettered, vagabondish road once led me into a remote section of Vermont known as Eden—as, in many senses, it is. The waning day warned me that all wayfaring must end, no matter how pleasant. Turning my car, I found it in a mood to stall; and in the ensuing silence, to my astonishment, I heard a voice back of a gray farmhouse singing with gusto an old ballad:

Lord Thomas, he was a noble lord,
The keeper of King's deer.
Fair Eleanor, she was a lady most bright.
Lord Thomas, he loved her dear.

My astonishment was reflected from the fact that the earliest known version of the old English ballad dates back to about 1663 in England, and here it was being sung in a remote corner of rural Vermont. Rounding the shed of the farmhouse, I came upon a farmer "bucking wood"—that is, sawing at his woodpile and singing the old ballad with vim and vigor.

In answer to my question as to his knowledge of the ballad—some twenty verses—he informed me that his mother sang the old song and had taught him the tune and words when he was a boy; that she in turn had learned it from her mother; so it was easy to understand that the ballad had journeyed from England in the old days to New England's rock-bound coast and then, in a pioneer voice and heart, to a lonely spot in the Vermont hills where it had lived on—a journey of two centuries.

* * *

The aftermath of this discovery is worth mentioning. It led me to the conclusion that perhaps other old ballads survived in Vermont. An interested friend began an exploration into every corner of the state; and she now has to her credit three volumes of the old songs and ballads and an international reputation among folklore experts. My next venture into Eden may not be so successful; but following where one's curiosity leads is, as I have suggested, to take a journey that is often rewarding in surprising ways.

One must remember that the inquisitive nose needs some guidance. I have followed it to amusing and at the same time significant experiences. For instance, the popular notion of a hill farmer in New England is that years of scraping a living from "a pile of rocks" has given him a nature quite unresponsive to the beauty around him. I believed it once until a farmer, gnarled and beaten by years, toil, and weather, invited me to his home on the slope of a lonely mountain, known as Mount Hunger, to see what he vowed was the "finest sunset in Vermont"—often, he said, he left his supper to go out and look at it. Of course, the hill man is reticent. He lives among the hill silences which speak to him, if not to us; he has room for thought, if not for words; but, once in a while, there are a few sentences of revelation.

* * *

On one occasion, a wandering day in the hills brought me to a farmhouse; and beside it, to my wonder, I saw a farmer acquaintance busy with another man digging in the dry bed of a brook that once ran by the house. A wild flood of the year before had caused the brook to carve another channel some distance away. After one's nose has kindly led one in view of a situation involving a human element, the curious wayfarer will do well not to approach the mystery directly with hill people. Cautious inquiry solved the problem: my farmer friend from boyhood on had listened to the brook running by his home; he was putting it back where nature had placed it first. Now he could hear it again through the peace-laden nights, just as he had heard it as a boy high up in his attic room. It was he who told me that no two brooks have the same sound or song, a discovery much more important than many a heralded announcement of men.

In a world in which most of men's activities, interests, and possessions tend to become standardized, the possessor of an inquisitive nose finds it leading him into an infinite variety of experiences, subjective and objective, and no catalogue of them is possible. The fingerprints, left by one byway, are different from those recorded by another. I have tried to sketch a few of my findings as a sort of guarantee that anyone who joins the O. O. I. N. will gather a rich harvest.

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

The Flowering Page

I took the blank page from a book
To write upon.
My words moved like blossoming leaves,
One by one,
Across the white space
Where no words had been.

What were these words?
From what place did they come
To capture summer's green,
To conjure up your face,
To emulate the birds,
Whose rising notes
Are left upon the air,
As syllables upon a page,
Precise and spare,
For the quick heart to gauge?

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Daisy in Her Hair

The times being what they are,
With thought too drear to yield
A gay, imagined star,
Or daisy in a field—
Here, in this dearth of good,
This plethora of ill,
I watched you where you stood,
And let my thinking fill
With fields you wandered in
And flowers you gathered there,
And one you chose to pin
Star-wise against your hair—
And good it was to see
Such gaiety could be.

DAVID MORTON

With an Egyptologist to Thebes

WE PUSHED up slatted shutters, through darkened glass saw groves of leaning palms beyond irrigation-chequered green fields, smoke hanging low over adobe villages, flashes of the river touched here and there by a morning breeze like warm breath on gun-metal—the ruins of Karnak casting long shadows—dykes, houses—and the train drew into the station. . . .

To my father, Thebes was one of the most inspiring sites of the ancient world. On his first visit it had surpassed his most colorful preconceptions, had remained ever since one of the favorite haunts of his day dreams. Now that he was within an hour's donkey ride of it, he could hardly wait.

He hurried us to a shabby hotel facing the Nile, then aboard a creaking ferry, already laden with jabbering natives, donkeys, crates of distraught chickens, some naked little girls herding four sheep and a family of geese. Sitting astern reading Baedekers as calmly as if in a peaceful English cathedral, were two green-veiled, seamy-faced English ladies convoyed by a possessive dragoman. . . .

A sea of green stretched away toward a mountain of golden-brown limestone rising mesa-like above the jumble of temples and tombs at its base. . . . In his eagerness my father gradually drew far ahead, but when after some time he reached two gigantic seated figures of stone, the Colossi of Memnon now standing alone among the fields, he dismounted and waited in order to show me the one which each morning, as the first level rays of the sun touched its weather-worn, battered surface, gave out a strange melodic sound. . . .

He knew the exact location of every inscription, every figure, took delight in pointing out his favorites—a succession of Amenhoteps and Thutmoses; Ikhnaton—a dreamer, he said, born over a thousand years before his time, who was the first man to believe in one supreme God; a beautiful, brilliant, incredibly energetic lady named Hatshepsut, with an uncommon flair for architecture and intrigue. . . .

By the time he had led me through Queen Hatshepsut's lovely temple of Deir el-Bahri, set in a vast bay of cliffs, where he showed me the famous wall reliefs depicting treasures brought back to her by a fleet of ships she had once dispatched through the Red Sea to the Land of Punt, far south toward Ethiopia, the shadows had begun to lengthen again across this strange ruined city.—From "Pioneer to the [illegible]: The Story of James H. [illegible] ES BREASTED. (New Yo[illegible])

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1943

Axis Nations Must Earn Right to Privileges Under Atlantic Charter

Only Responsible Merit Choice of Government

Discussion of federations or groupings of states in Europe raises Charter question—Differences between standards of living, political setups and international co-operation are wide.

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 27—There is at present much talk going on behind the scenes about grouping the many national states of the prewar world into federations or confederations.

The starting point of such discussions is the fact that the old watertight compartment system was a complete failure and that something quite different will have to be put in its place unless there is to be a third world war within a generation.

But what is the new system to be? Some favor the Pan-Europe scheme of Count Coudenhove-Kalergi. Some prefer the even more ambitious "Union Now" plan of Clarence Streit. Some advocate purely regional groupings. And the kind of political ties which it is proposed should bind these different associations is equally varied.

Whatever our individual preference may be, it is clear that the foundations of the new structure must be laid on what already exists. We have, for good or for ill, four main pillars.

Prewar Organizations

Three of these are prewar—namely the national state based on the idea of community of race and language; the League of Nations, based on the wider concept of the political interdependence of all races and languages; the International Labor Organization, which expressed the highest common factor of agreement between those races and languages in the sphere of industrial legislation.

Fourth, there is the Atlantic Charter, which has been formally accepted by all the United Nations as the common goal they have set themselves in the construction of a stable peace.

According to the Atlantic Charter, all peoples have the right to choose what form of government they will live under, and it is clear, if only from the fact that nationalism has provided the primary motive power for the fight against Axis domination, that the peoples of Europe, like those of other continents, still are firmly wedded to the idea of the national state.

Free Choice

It follows therefore that any discussion of federations and confederations must start from the premise that the national units concerned must be consulted before they can be required to enter such systems. And it is worth stressing, first, that we have as yet no reliable evidence about the views of any of the countries of Europe, and second, that it is highly improbable that those who fought on different sides in this war—and even some who have fought on the same side—will be ready to federate with one another for a considerable time after hostilities end.

Nor, even if it were wise, would it be either democratic or in accord with the Atlantic Charter to force any system, federal or otherwise, on peoples which did not want them. It would be equally undemocratic, however, for a minority of the peoples in a given area to refuse to join a political system desired by the majority.

In the early stages of the war, two tentative federal agreements were signed in Europe: one by Czechoslovakia and Poland, and the other by Yugoslavia and Greece. Both have now been in abeyance for some time.

Czechoslovak Position

The Czechoslovak Government, in spite of strong pressure from the Poles, was not and is not, prepared to enter into a binding agreement for the postwar period, either without the full consent of the Czechoslovak nation or the approval of the Government of the U. S. S. R., United States, and Great Britain. The Soviet Government is naturally opposed to any such step while its dispute with the Poles on frontier issues remains unsettled.

The other agreement remains in cold storage because neither the Yugoslav nor the Greek Government is in a sufficiently strong position vis-à-vis its own people at home to be able to implement any federal scheme.

Both the Yugo-Greek and the Czechoslovak-Polish plans provided for the inclusion of neighbor states on a regional basis. The former was to be open to other members of the prewar Balken Entente and the latter to an unspecified number of neighboring countries.

Sikorski's Plan

But there has all along been a wide divergence of opinion both as to the units of which these two federal systems would be composed and as to the nature of the bond which would unite them. The late Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski was a protagonist of an ambitious scheme for a central European Federation stretching from the Baltic to the Adriatic and Aegean, and possessing a considerable degree of centralization.

President Eduard Beneš, on the other hand, favored the formation of two smaller decentralized confederations, one ultimately comprising Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, and the other Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, and [if it were willing] Turkey. Rumania, he said, "would have to choose which group it would join."

Central Confederation

In contrast to the Beneš scheme for regional groupings in Europe based primarily on geographical and economic considerations, a plan has been put forward for a vast Central European Confederation of all the Roman Catholic regions including those in present-day Germany and Yugoslavia, both of which states would cease to exist.

Bavaria, and most of South Germany would go with Austria into this new state, Croatia and Slovenia would be separated from the rest of Yugoslavia, and would presumably join the Confederation as a single State. The other components of the new organization would be Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and presumably Transylvania.

At present, there is nothing to indicate that such a scheme would find any favor at all with the peoples concerned. Many Czechoslovaks would certainly be perturbed at the idea of being poured into the same mold as so many Germans who might be expected to gravitate back toward their brethren in North Germany—probably trying to pull the whole confederation with them in order to re-establish German predominance throughout Europe.

Croats and Slovenes

The Croats and Slovenes might possibly be ready to divorce themselves from their present partners, the Serbs, but not if this meant their being ultimately brought under German domination and not unless they felt safe from their old enemies, the Hungarians.

Unless these and other similar objections could be met, it would seem that a Roman Catholic Center Confederation of this kind, could only be established in flagrant disregard of the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

In working out any system of international confederation, regional or political, the fact will have to be taken into account that the peoples concerned, especially in Central Europe, have been accustomed to very different kinds of political institution, and to very different standards of living.

It would be asking for trouble to link dictatorially-minded peoples with democrats, and peoples on a high-living standard with those on a much lower level. The dictators would once more try to dictate to the democrats and the high-living people would fear unfair competition from those whose standard of living is below their own.

Familiar Contrasts

These two contrasts are present in every conceivable federal area in Central Europe. In many respects it is felt there should be an interim period after the war during which an attempt is made to educate politically and improve economically the people concerned. How to do this successfully without impairing the Atlantic Charter right of people to choose their own form of government and without establishing foreign economic domination over certain backward countries will be a major problem for the peacemakers.

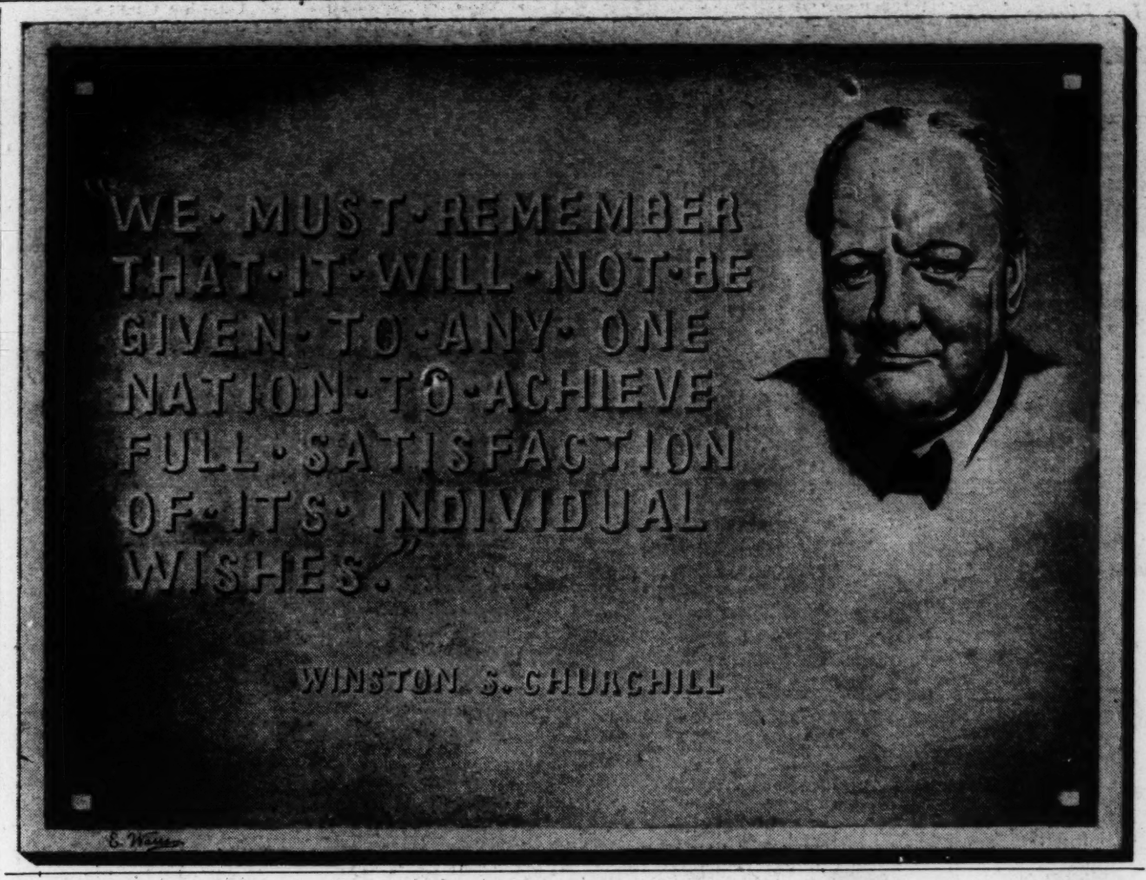
Meanwhile, it is to be expected that the moment the war ends the beaten Axis countries will clamor to be given at once this "Atlantic Charter "right" to choose their own form of government. To prevent disappointment and subsequent recriminations, therefore, they should be warned in advance that before this right is given them they will have to prove by deeds that they intend to live peaceably with their neighbors in future.

Proof of this kind, however, is inextricably bound up with the form of government by which peoples prefer to be governed, and it will be a very long while before the establishment of any sort of dictatorship can be regarded as compatible with the interests of other countries.

It may happen therefore, that certain countries will never be able to "enjoy" this particular right guaranteed to "all peoples" by the Atlantic Charter. And it may even happen that some, bowing to the decision of the majority of the peoples in their region, will have to join confederations against their will.

Constitutional Rights

This may sound to some like a negation of the Charter. But in actual fact, of course, it is no more a negation of the Charter to deny a gangster state the right to organize to disturb international peace or to deny it the right to prevent others from organizing to preserve international peace than it is a negation of the Constitutional right of Americans to the pursuit of happiness when national gangsters were prevented from organizing to disturb the peace of their fellow citizens, or when the peaceful citizens get together to prevent their peace from being disturbed.


WE MUST REMEMBER THAT IT WILL NOT BE GIVEN TO ANY ONE NATION TO ACHIEVE FULL SATISFACTION OF ITS INDIVIDUAL WISHES."
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

Allied Carrier Arm Set to Deal Major Blows at Axis

United Nations now have sufficient 'flat tops' to cope with land-based air opposition.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the Allies on the threshold of major invasion projects against Germany in the West and Japan in the East, fresh interest attaches to the part in these movements intended for the aircraft carrier. The Allies now have sufficient carriers to cope with any possible land-based opposition in an offensive against, say, Norway or Burma.

Earlier this month, Vice-Admiral John S. McCain, United States Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for air, said that America's aircraft carrier strength was now double what it was at the start of the war and that "a massive carrier task force was poised for a new pile-driver blow against the Japanese." The announcement was made immediately after a second and highly successful raid against the Japanese on Marcus Island had been executed by units of the carrier force.

That raid and the similar one on the Gilbert Island are the direct outgrowth of the United States Navy's continued faith in aircraft carriers.

Priority Justified

They provide ample justification for the decision which assigned high priority to an extensive carrier building program at a time when criticism of these expensive craft was well-nigh universal.

It recently was announced that approximately 12 regular aircraft carriers have been launched since the attack on Pearl Harbor. In addition, an undisclosed number of auxiliary carriers have been completed. These ships are largely converted merchant vessels plus similar craft initially laid down as carriers and included in the huge cargo shipbuilding program under way in private building yards.

These vessels, although originally projected as carrier escorts for convoys, can be used for military operations when due allowance is made for their limited plane carrying capacity and their lack of speed.

Carrier planes were largely responsible for the defeat of the Japanese armada in the battle of Midway, and the frustration of Japan's basic plan of campaign—to seize Midway and then proceed, step by step, to Hawaii, Alaska and the West Coast.

Aircraft carriers also played important roles in the Coral Sea action and the Solomons' campaign.

During the various operations in which they participated, four or the seven carriers then available to the United States Navy were lost, reducing its strength in this category to a dangerously low stage. This state of affairs was partly compensated by the sinking of at least six Japanese carriers, and the infliction of heavy damage on many others. It also served to provide the already accelerated carrier building program with an additional impetus that has borne fruit.

The carrier has its limitations. It is a vulnerable type of ship, and by reason of its potential capacity for inflicting damage, is invariably the focus of enemy attack. Comparatively minor damage to the flight deck of a carrier may result in planes being unable to take the air or to land. For this reason it is customary for carriers to operate in at least pairs separated by many miles.

One or more carrier groups may be located and brought under enemy attack while the others, if undetected, are at liberty to furnish planes for attacking the enemy and, if necessary, provide flight decks for the planes of other carriers.

Aircraft carriers given ever-expanding role in Allied offensive plans for Pacific.

The Japanese planes that disabled the Yorktown at Midway and made it an easy victim for the torpedoes of an enemy submarine, came from a carrier in a formation that had not been under attack prior to launching its planes.

Complement of Planes

The plane complement of a carrier comprises combination torpedo and level attack bombers, dive bombers, and fighters. When an enemy contact is possible, fighting planes patrol the air to guard the carrier. This protection, plus its own guns and those of escorting ships, defends the carrier against local attack. Bombing and torpedo planes, escorted by fighters when possible, attack enemy objectives.

The flight deck of a carrier under battle conditions will be a scene of utter confusion unless a well considered plan of operations is in effect.

First, there must be exact information concerning the location, character, and strength of enemy objectives, and even then the officer in tactical command always is beset with the bugbear of being attacked by planes from unlocated enemy carriers.

Carrier-borne planes are capable of remaining in the air only a limited number of hours, hence their taking off must be precisely timed. They should leave before an enemy attack develops, but not before they can reach their target, and have a reasonable chance of returning.

At Midway a group of United States Navy torpedo planes had unsuccessfully sought its objective. When only sufficient fuel to return remained, information was furnished of another objective many miles away. The officer in tactical command was confronted with the choice of ordering the planes to attack or to return. The attack was ordered and successfully delivered, but no planes returned.

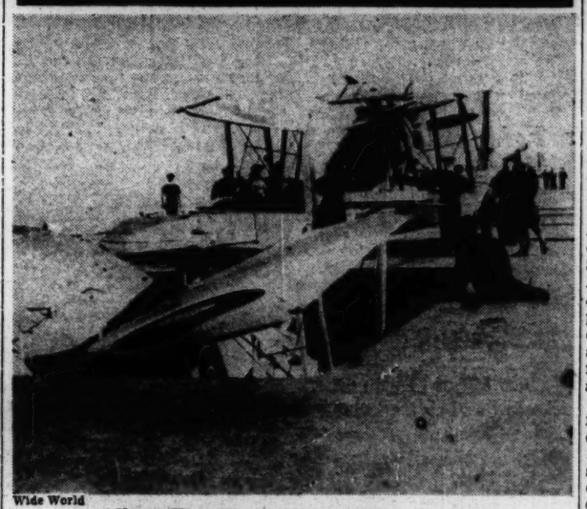
Torpedo planes and dive bombers should make a co-ordinated attack in order to divide the enemy's plane protection and gunfire, and effect confusion.

It is imperative that a dive-bomber formation be effectively attacked before it reaches the point where the planes go into their dives. This desideratum may be achieved by either plane attack or gunfire, but once a dive has developed, only a matter of seconds elapses before the bomb is launched.

Torpedo planes must come down in long glides to within 200 feet or less from the water 3,000 to 5,000 yards away from their target. After releasing their torpedoes, Japanese planes have made a practice of heading for and passing over or near the target to distract attention, and draw the fire of defending guns from other planes approaching to attack.

With such a bedlam going on or in prospect, and with possible additional confusion incident to having received bomb, torpedo, or shell hits, or having a suicide plane crash on board in flames, it can easily be gathered that a carrier's organization must be letter perfect in its duties, otherwise it would be unable to function effectively under adverse conditions.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.



Wide World

Allied Flat Tops 'Carry' War to Axis

Upper: Somewhere at sea, United States Navy scout bombers get ready to take to the air from an aircraft carrier, photographed against fleecy-white clouds in a darkening sky. Lower: A Swordfish fighting plane goes down the lift of one of Britain's latest escort carriers. A second plane is waiting. These "pocket" carriers are proving an effective counter-weapon to U-boats.

L'Action Française Hits Valentin Plan To Aid Committee

MADRID, Sept. 27 (AP)—The French Royalist newspaper, L'Action Française, has critically publicized an appeal by Francois Valentin, former National Director of the Vichy Government's French Legion, calling upon Legion members to joint anti-collaborationist forces.

M. Valentin had asked the Legion members to help the underground and when possible to join the forces of the French Committee of National Liberation, the publication disclosed.

Though classed as collaborationists and anti-Republican, L'Action Française still occasionally breaks into violent criticism of any and all groups in France except the Germans themselves.

In publishing an article on the former director's appeal Sept. 21, the newspaper roundly condemned M. Valentin for his action, but it gave many French Legion members the first word they had received of M. Valentin's call to change camps.

Before the war M. Valentin was classed politically as an extreme Rightist and an anti-Republican leader. Known for his talent in organization, M. Valentin brought the French Legion to its greatest strength prior to the Allied invasion of North Africa. He enjoyed Marshal Pétain's confidence and made the French Legion largely a personal organization. His present whereabouts were not disclosed.

Sforza Calls on Italians To Rid Land of Nazis

Onetime Minister for Foreign Affairs is willing to back Italian Monarchy momentarily—Henderson warns of danger of neglecting rights of Italian liberals in Allied program.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Calling for a two-point European postwar policy that will set up a community of small landowners in Southern Italy and the interdependence and independence of all European countries insofar as cultural and economic developments are concerned, Count Carlo Sforza, onetime Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, sees his native land today at "the most tragic moment of her history," and calls upon all Italians to join with the United Nations' forces to expel the Germans from the peninsula.

"The Germans are determined to destroy our marvelous cities one after the other if we give them time to do it," he declared at a meeting under the auspices of the Mazzini Society and the Union for Democratic Action at Carnegie Hall here last night. "For my part, I confess to you that I have no heart now for recriminations, for historic trials, for theoretical declarations. If we were to do so, we would simply show that we are far, very far, from our brothers in Italy."

Count Sforza declared that the first duty today was to carry on the war against the Germans until they were utterly defeated. When that occurs and Italy has been liberated, the Italian people will vote on what form of government they want," he said.

King Victor Emmanuel was "despised" by the Italian people, he held, and he charged that the Monarchy had broken its contract with the people and forced upon them "a long series of betrayals."

Decision Up to People

"The fight today, however, is not against the monarchy so much as it is against the Germans, for when the Germans are defeated, the Italian people will be able to select their own form of government," he stressed.

So long, however, as the Government of Italy is "loyally engaged in the task of fighting and defeating the Germans and devotes all the resources at its disposal to that struggle," Count Sforza continued, "it may be dangerous to weaken now its position or hamper its work of fighting for the liberation of Italy from the German invasion.

"Until such Italian military resistance is loyally organized in agreement with the Allies, I would consider it my duty to give it my help and the help of my friends, knowing that by doing so not only do we work for the liberation of Italy, but we contribute also to the destruction of the last criminal remnants of criminal Fascism.

"That is why I do not think in the least that it is now time to create a movement for the destruction of the Monarchy. All matters of internal Italian policies should be adjourned for the period of the struggle. We must devote all our efforts to supporting the organized forces which are endeavoring to overthrow the common enemy. . . .

Victory Put First

"No one should forget that Italy accepted a Monarchy in 1860 on the basis of a contract between the people and the Monarchs. They swore on their honor that they would always at any cost protect and defend our freedom. Will the Italians forgive 20 years of the most bestial tyranny; will they forgive 20 years of perjury? The decision does not rest with any of us, but with the Italian people as soon as it is free to vote.

"What then matters is union for victory. And what is most necessary now for the unanimity of the war effort, for the enthusiasm of the nation, is to put the problem of the King and of all his family on ice: not to speak of them."

Count Sforza saw Benito Mussolini as "a demagogue, a charlatan, a cheap egocentric and a Quisling of Hitler," and was critical of the slow evolution of events since the fall of the dictator on July 25. He attributed this delay to the fact that almost nobody had realized in the capitals of the world what he (Count Sforza) had always preached: That "Fascism was an artificial and corrupt house of cards which would fall some day in a few hours."

His address here last night, he said, perhaps would be his last before an American audience, adding that when he speaks again it might be in Italy. Later he refused to add to this or to divulge his program for the future. It was learned, however, that he had appeared before members of the House of Representatives in a secret session a few days ago and discussed with them his view of the setup in postwar Italy and Italian participation in the war against Germany.

Warning by Henderson

Leon Henderson, formerly head of the Office of Price Administration, another speaker, also was critical of King Victor Emmanuel and suggested that the Allied Military Government in Sicily and Southern Italy "serve as an official rallying point for Italian liberals." He warned that Italian liberals would need to be prepared for the termination of AMG's activities.

"Make no mistake," he continued. "If Badoglio and his reactionaries have interim control of the mechanisms of government, and access to the Allied radio, they will be prepared with something just as bad as Fascism, though it be dressed in a coat of many colors instead of black."

Mr. Henderson saw liberals all over the world "uneasy" over Allied policy in Italy and voiced regret that "at present Italian liberalism does not even have a post office address." He characterized Italy as "the test of the Atlantic Charter and the four freedoms."

"I concede without reservation that the prime test is to drive the Nazis from Italy," he added. "I concede without reservation the high necessity for the Allied Military Government. I have confidence in our representatives on that emergency governing body. But I would like to see, and I here propose, that our leadership go further than mere urging that liberal and left-wing elements associate themselves with the King and Badoglio. I propose that the Allied Governments provide an official rallying point for liberal Italians."

James Battistoni, President of the Mazzini Society, and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Chairman of the Union for Democratic Action, presided as co-chairmen of the meeting.

Move to Feed War Children Is Reported Widely Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Americans across the land want immediate action to find some way of sending food to starving children in Nazi-occupied democracies of Europe, Dr. Howard E. Kershner, Director of the International Commission for the Assistance of Child Refugees, told Congress today on the basis of a nation-wide speaking tour.

In a report submitted to Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, Dr. Kershner said that many thousands of petitions have been sent to Washington urging adoption of Senate Resolution 100 and House Resolution 117 in favor of a feeding plan.

"From April to August, 1943, I have addressed 87 mass meetings in the principal cities of this country, participated in by Governors, Senators, Congressmen, Roman Catholics, Jews, Protestants, American Legionnaires, societies and clubs of all descriptions," Dr. Kershner said. "Everywhere and on the part of all a great demand for feeding now has been expressed.

Finds Response General

"In the same cities, I have made 43 radio talks in which I have reached many millions of people with a description of starvation in Europe and how the children could be saved without aiding the enemy. The response, demanding action now, has been overwhelming. Many thousands of letters, petitions and resolutions have gone to Washington.

"Last winter, it was my privilege to address audiences in many parts of England and Scotland. I found the British people anxious to save the children. Many of them wrote me, saying they would gladly give up some of their own rations if need be for that purpose. Now that would not be necessary, and I am not proposing to take one crumb from them. I mention it only to show that the British people are ready to join hands with us on this issue."

Conclusion Reached

The report concludes by pointing out:

1. That the Germans did not take any of the food sent to France nor any of the 19,000 tons going to Greece each month, that these two operations were of no benefit to the enemy but did save the children.

2. That when properly controlled each child helped eats all the local food which it is entitled before it is given a supplement of imported food, so that no "equivalent" is left over by which the enemy can profit.

3. That no ships available for the war effort will be used.

4. That it will not cost the taxpayer a cent.

5. That only a little grain of which we still have a surplus is needed from America and that other items required will come from South America. Moreover, that America is still wasting more than three times the amount of food it is proposed to send.

6. The International Red Cross that does the work so well in Greece will have charge of distribution.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

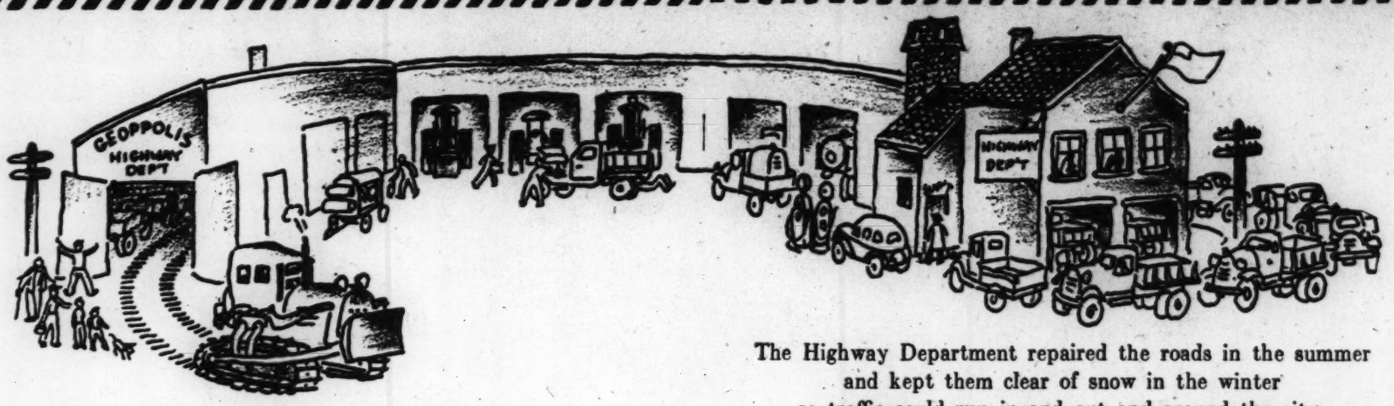
Pictures to Color, Poems, Party

A Monday Page

Katy and the Big Snow

By Virginia Lee Burton Author of "The Little House," "Mike Mulligan and His Steam Shovel," etc.

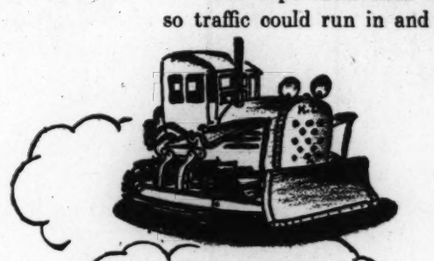
[Chapter One (Be sure to watch for Katy next Monday)]



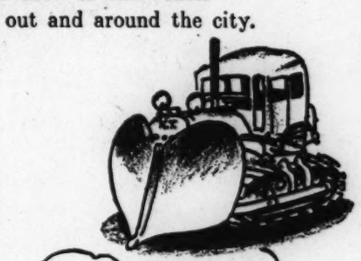
Katy was a beautiful red crawler tractor.
She was very big and very strong
and she could do a lot of things.

Katy belonged to the Highway Department
of the City of Geoppolis.

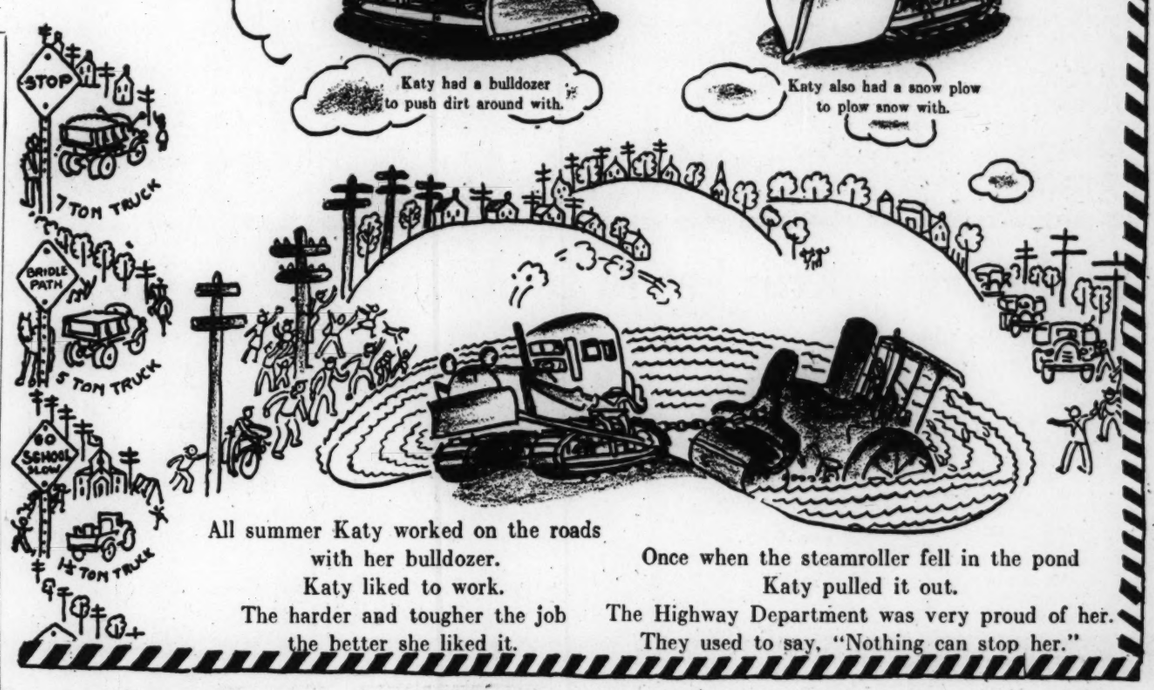
The Highway Department repaired the roads in the summer
and kept them clear of snow in the winter
so traffic could run in and out and around the city.



Katy had a bulldozer
to push dirt around with.



Katy also had a snow plow
to plow snow with.



All summer Katy worked on the roads
with her bulldozer.
Katy liked to work.
The harder and tougher the job
the better she liked it.

Once when the steamroller fell in the pond
Katy pulled it out.
The Highway Department was very proud of her.
They used to say, "Nothing can stop her."

Adventures in Books

Book Reviews

"Green Wagons," by Oscar Seidlin, carries us to Switzerland and follows the adventures of the Pedroni Theatrical Troupe, who traveled the roads in three wagons, bumping and swaying and creaking up and down the hills.

Arriving at the town of Waldau in Northern Switzerland, the Pedronis were faced with a difficult situation. The Golden Apple, symbol of the town, had been stolen and because the townspeople thought another troupe of traveling players had carried it off, the Pedronis were barred from setting up their show in Waldau. Two of the boys, Caspar and Carlo, made friends with the Mayor's son, Rix, and Lisel, a small girl, and, with the children of Waldau, put on a benefit play. This is a jolly, unusual story. Before the curtain fell, "the Pedronis had received help, brim full, pressed down and running over," and the Golden Apple affair was settled. At the close of the play the children took hands for a moment, before parting, and as each one repeated the wish, "I wish we would all stay friends forever"—"it had the spirit of a promise." Originally written for Swiss children, this book has been translated into English by Senta Rypins, and illustrated by Barbara Cooney. It is published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.

Manoel of Bahia

"Manoel and the Morning Star," story and pictures in color, by Anne Merriman Peck, is a tale of a boy who loved boats and loved his friend Big Tonio and wanted to go to sea on Captain Eustacio's boat, the Morning Star, more than anything else in the world. Manoel lived in Bahia, on the coast of Brazil. The story tells how he helped Big Tonio become the fine sort of boy whom only Manoel believed him to be, for every one else thought him a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow—how Tonio proved to be a good friend of Manoel, and how it was he who got Manoel his chance to sail with Captain Eustacio. Published by Harper and Brothers, New York and London. $1.75.

In another merry story with more spirited pictures, Wesley Dennis tells about a foal a little older than the one we first met in "Flip." "Flip and the Cows," is the new horse book, in which Flip takes the stage and performs for us.

Remember how Flip used to want to jump clear across the brook, but he kept falling in! He can really jump the stream now—but he is afraid of cows. He didn't know why—for no cow had ever hurt him or even tried to. He wondered though why they had such sharp horns. He got over his fear and finally said: "I'll never be afraid of cows again." This is a story worth reading, and Mr. Dennis's pictures are unusually fine. This excellent picture-story book for 5 to 8-year-olds is published by The Viking Press, New York. $1.50.

Merry-Go-Round Home

What happened to the five Sloans, Mother, Father, Ben, Lassie, and Boots, the baby—a plucky American family—when they went South to find a defense job for Father, is told by Marie McSwigan in her engaging new book, "Five On a Merry-Go-Round." This is a true story.

Faced with the necessity of finding a home in a strange city during a housing shortage, the Sloans found an abandoned merry-go-round in a deep wood and made it over into a real home. Their coming upon the broken down carrousel brought them more than a home. When Johnny Corley, a hitch-hiker, came to live with them, together they got the old merry-go-round running—playing a happy tune once more. After they made friends with the owner of a former amusement park—now buried in the woods — exciting things began to happen. Here is a modern story with the spirit of the pioneer days—and proves as the author says: "that true American resourcefulness is alive today as ever." This book is illustrated by Mary Reardon and her pictures carry the spirit of fun, suspense, and adventure. It is published by E. P. Dutton and Company, New York. $2.

You may now read four of Rudyard Kipling's "Just So Stories" in series form, published in individual volumes gay pictures in color by F. Rojankovsky. The four favorites chosen are: "How The Camel Got His Hump"—"How the Leopard Got His Spots"—"The Elephant's Child"—"How The Rhinoceros Got His Skin." These are attractive, inexpensive books, good for your own library, fine introductions to Kipling, whose books have been popular classics with hosts of boys and girls, the world around. Published by Garden City Publishing Company, Garden City, New York, 50 cents each.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Woodland Music

I listened close, and this is what
I heard down by the brook—
A tiny orchestra perform
Without a note or book.

The crickets chirped in minor key,
The bull frog played the drum,
While bumblebees filled in with notes
That made the music hum.

And overhead a mocking-bird,
From morning until night,
Sang every tune the woodland knows—
I listened with delight.

NELL JUNE McCALL

Handkerchief Dolls Are Chummy

Make Your Own Toys and Gifts—2

By Nina R. Jordan
Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

The handkerchief doll is a chummy creature, if there ever was one. She is made of a ball and an old handkerchief, man's size. Yes, and a bit of stuffing.

Her making requires only a few minutes of your time, and the pictures show how simple it really is. This doll may not be exactly beautiful but she is cute and funny. Because her stuffing extends below the waistline she can even sit up! The stuffing may be a wad of any old cloth or stocking.

Tie the ball inside the handkerchief but do not tie it in a hard knot at first. Tie two tufts for the puffy arms. Now unless the ball is very light weight, like a ping-pong ball, the head will perhaps seem top-heavy and wobbly. Then here's what you do about it: after you put in the stuffing, loosen the string from around the doll's neck and push the stuffing smack up against the ball. Tie the neck again, but this time make sure that a little of the stuffing is caught up under the string so the head won't wobble any more.

Watch the Waistline

Next, tie a string around the waistline. The picture with the shaded part shows how the stuffing should extend below the waist. Your doll is all finished now except for her face. Draw it with crayon, pencil, ink or paint. Her mouth should curve up in a smile.

The easiest way to make hair is just to draw it on. Of course if you like to fuss a little, a couple of stitches will attach a fringed strip of cloth for hair, or even a soft bit of feather. But for the sake of style, why not tie on a gay babushka and let it go at that? It takes only a small triangle of cloth, you know. Then, with a pretty printed handkerchief as a peasant skirt, your doll-lady is ready to be played with.

You can think up lots of fixin's for primping up your handkerchief doll still more, such as hats and a necklace—perhaps also earrings and bracelets made of shiny cord or other odds and ends. Still another idea is to dress her as Red Riding Hood or some other story person.

Finishing Touches

In place of a handkerchief for your dollmaking, you can use plain cloth; and in place of the ball for a head you could substitute a wad of cotton. Also, all tying can be done with rubber bands if you have them at hand. They really work more quickly and easier than string.

For a baby doll, the head might be a marble or a wad of cotton that size. Any girl can make a whole big family of handkerchief dolls in an evening. And what a slick way to entertain young visitors or brothers and sisters! Let them watch you work—they will be fascinated at seeing the dolls take form.

Naming each doll adds to its interest. Make three dolls, call them mama, papa and baby, and listen to the whoops of joy, especially if you give the baby doll the child's own name.

Your young friends will enjoy the handkerchief dolls (so will you)!

(Watch for a story about Halloween fun, Monday after next.)

Friendly Pony

The pony at the pony track
Is a good friend of mine.
He takes me riding on his back
And treats me very fine.

He gently trots around the ring,
While I hold to his mane,
And when he's trotted once around,
He trots around again.

I love the pony very much.
He loves me, too, I know—
He lets me pat him on the head
When it is time to go.

HELEN HOWLAND PROMMEL

About Jack Horner's Party

Three children drew plums from Jack Horner's pie for their drawings, but we have space to publish only two today. "Sunny Morning," by Robert Frederic Fisher, six, of St. Louis, Missouri, will be published soon.

Nice drawings were also received from: Ann Lynn Dooley, 4, Plainfield, N. J.; Donna Lee Hersey, 4, Winthrop, Mass.; John Bostock, 4, Alhambra, Calif.; Margery Rochow, 6, Park Ridge, Ill.; Bobby Sergent, 6, New Britain, Conn.; George Hagstedt, 6, Miami, Fla.; Elene Edenfield, 8, Jacksonville, Fla.; Margaret Ann Robbins, 9, Boston, Mass.; Darrelyn Voorhies, 9, San Francisco, Calif.; Holly Stabler, 9, Weston, Mass.; Laura Topalian, 10, Arlington, Mass.; Marjorie Ziegler, 10, Memphis, Tenn.

"Planting a Victory Garden" is by Ellen I. Leibovici, nine, of Brookline, Massachusetts, and "Bon-Ami" is by Charles Hollis, ten, of Detroit, Michigan.

Be prepared for cool days

Get your supply of Nazareth underwear for fall and winter early.

Styles for infants from birth and up include shirts, bands, binders, panties and sleepers.

For boys and girls up to 16 years Nazareth underwear comes in modern styles at popular prices.

The Nazareth label has been a guide to good-wearing underwear for 57 years.

NAZARETH WAIST COMPANY
36 Broadway, New York
Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

Nazareth
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Farmer-to-Consumer Service Proves Hit in Portland, Ore.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 27 (AP)—They haven't whipped the high cost of living in this war boomtown, but they're giving produce prices a terrific beating.

They're doing it with a city-sponsored farmer - to - consumer market plan founded on the mutual ire of a lot of people.

Shipyard workers growled because fruits and vegetables were gone by the time they got to stores. Housewives protested high retail prices. Farmers fumed that wholesale channels weren't paying enough to make harvesting worth while.

Amid this clamor, Albina Engine & Machine Works invited farmers to bring their stuff right to the shipyard gates. The farmer came. The workers bought everything in sight.

Then things happened fast. S. B. Hall, Multnomah County Agent, demanded something be done to give farmers more of a cut out of sky high retail prices. Aroused, the OPA moved in, citing scores of retailers for overcharging. Commissioner Kenneth L. Cooper went into action at the City Hall and emerged with a plan for rotating farmers' markets on three vacant lots in widely separated sections of the city. Plenty of customers but few farmers showed up the first day. More of both were on hand next day. But the third day the innovation took hold.

Now farmers, eager to sell at higher than wholesale prices, are coming from 60 miles around. Customers, happy to be paying less than established retail prices, are buying tons of produce that would have rotted for lack of a market.

And only a year ago Portlanders were crying, "Just imagine having to go without fresh vegetables next year because all the Japanese truck gardners are being evacuated!"

Protestant Churches Join in Observing Annual Religious Education Week

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (AP)—The International Council of Religious Education yesterday opened the thirteenth annual Religious Education Week with Protestant churches of 42 denominations in 50,000 cities and towns in the United States and Canada holding special observances.

Gov. Arthur B. Langlie of Washington declared in a statement in connection with the observance that "the strength of every American community is the character of its citizens. This strength is in proportion to the prevalence of honesty, kindliness, social responsibility, and a spirit of mutual helpfulness. This spirit has its basis in Christian teaching. A renewed recognition of spiritual values will build a new and better world.

"Let us see to it that we create, by our example, a rebirth of strong and vital faith, which will bring conviction that right will prevail always in dealings between man and man, whatever his color, race or creed," Governor Langlie asked.

Eric A. Johnson, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, emphasized "America has been built on faith—faith in God and in our fellowmen. From this we have derived a faith in the righteousness of our American constitutional civil, political, and religious freedoms. It is for these our sons, brothers, and fellow citizens are now fighting."

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Lancashire

Manchester (Fifth Church): The Houldsworth Hall, Deansgate, 3 p. m., Nov. 7.

London

London (Third Church): Church Building, 8 Curzon Street, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 30.
London (Ninth Church): Church Building, 9-23 Marsham Street, S. W. 1, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Third Church): Church Edifice, Camp Hill, 3 p. m., Oct. 31.
Sutton Coldfield (First Church): Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 15.

Canada

Ontario

Hamilton: Delta Theater, 1292 King Street East, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 3.
St. Catharines: St. Thomas Church Parish Hall, Ontario Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 4.

United States

California

Fullerton: Fullerton Union High School Auditorium, Chapman and Harvard Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 3.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 3 p. m., Oct. 9.
Riverside: Church Edifice, Sixth and Lemon Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
San Bernardino: Church Edifice, 736 E Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.
San Jose: Scottish Rite Temple, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
South Pasadena: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Colorado

Grand Junction: Church Auditorium, Seventh Street and Chipeta Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 3.

Idaho

Boise: High School Auditorium, Tenth and Washington Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.
Pocatello: Frazier Hall, University of Idaho, Southern Branch, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.

Illinois

Alton: Alton High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.
Belvidere: Church Edifice, North State Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5.
Chicago (First Church): Church Auditorium, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Chicago (Twenty-second Church): Jefferson Masonic Temple, 3418 Gale Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Geneva (First Church): Geneva City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.
Granite City: Church Edifice, 2560 Delmar Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.
Quincy: Senior High School Auditorium, Fourteenth and Maine Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 3.
Waukegan: Waukegan Township High School Gymnasium, Washington and Jackson Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Indiana

Hammond: Hammond High School Auditorium, 5926 Calumet Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.
Michigan City: High School Auditorium, Detroit and Spring Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 3.
Muncie: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
South Bend: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Iowa

Council Bluffs: Church Edifice, Washington Avenue and First Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.
Davenport: Church Auditorium, Kirkwood Boulevard and Grand Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Sioux City: Shrine Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5.
Waterloo: Church Edifice, West Second and Wellington Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Kansas

Ellsworth: City Hall Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 3.
Leavenworth: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Parsons: Municipal Building, Seventeenth and Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Topeka: High School Auditorium, Tenth and Polk Streets, Polk Street entrance, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Massachusetts

Braintree: Braintree Town Hall, Washington Street, South Braintree, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.
Cambridge: Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.
Concord: Veterans' Building, Walden Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Danvers: Masonic Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Holyoke: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.
Melrose: Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.
New Bedford: New Bedford High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Winthrop: Church Edifice, 186 Winthrop Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 3.

Michigan

Berrien Springs: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 3.
Birmingham: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, South Westnedge and Vine Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.
Marshall: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
St. Joseph (auspices First Church, Benton Harbor): Congregational Church, 601 Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 3.

Minnesota

Bemidji: High School Auditorium, Fifteenth Street and Bemidji Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 3.
Brainerd: Church Auditorium, 801 Kingwood Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.
Hibbing: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 3.
Minneapolis (Second Church): Church Edifice, Second Avenue South and Eleventh Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 7 and 8.

Missouri

Jefferson City: Public Library Building, 8 p. m., October 4.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., October 8.

New Jersey

Haddon Heights: High School Auditorium, Second and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., October 8.
Highland Park (auspices First Church, New Brunswick): Highland Park High School, Fifth Avenue and Montgomery Street, 8 p. m., October 3.
Ridgewood: Ridgewood High School Auditorium, 627 East Ridgewood Avenue, 8:30 p. m., October 5.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., October 7.
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 361 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., October 4.
Buffalo (auspices Fourth Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, North Street and Elmwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., October 5.
Elmhurst: Masonic Temple, 87-11 Whitney Avenue, 8:15 p. m., October 5.
Gloversville: Notice in Oct. 2 Sentinel withdrawn.
Hamburg: Hamburg High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., October 3.
Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., October 4.
Hornell: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., October 7.
Jamestown: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 4.
Mamaroneck: Mamaroneck Senior High School Auditorium, Palmer Avenue, 8:15 p. m., October 6.
Mount Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club, 110 Crary Avenue, 8:15 p. m., October 5.
New York (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., October 9.
Peekskill: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., October 3.
Port Washington: Masonic Temple, 8:30 p. m., October 8. (Note change of hour.)
Silver Creek: High School Auditorium, Main Street, 3 p. m., October 3.
Staten Island (Second Church): Zimmerman Hall, 50 Sand Street, Stapleton, near Bay Street Post Office, 8:15 p. m., October 7.
Syracuse (First Church): Church Edifice, Forman Avenue and East Jefferson Street, 8 p. m., October 8.

Ohio

Akron (First Church): Church Edifice, Fir Hill and Buchtel Avenue, 8:15 p. m., October 8.
Bowling Green: Senior High School Auditorium, South Church Street, 8 p. m., October 7.
Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., October 8.
Hamilton: Hamilton High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., October 7.
Youngstown (Second Church): Princeton Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.

Pennsylvania

Jenkintown: Church Edifice, Washington Lane and West Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 3.
Lancaster: Hensel Hall, Franklin College Campus, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.
Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Williamsport: Lycoming Hotel Ballroom, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.

Washington

Seattle (First Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth Avenue and East Denny Way, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Tacoma (First Church): Church Auditorium, Division Avenue and I Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Wisconsin

Beloit: Church Edifice, 808 Bluff Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 4.
Eau Claire: Eau Claire Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.
Kenosha: Church Edifice, 6032 Eighth Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Madison: Church Edifice, 315 Wisconsin Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 3.
Marinette: Church Edifice, Stephenson and Liberty Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.
Milwaukee (joint lecture): Pabst Theater, 12:10 p. m., Oct. 8.
Oshkosh: Church Edifice, 201 Algoma Boulevard, 8:15 p. m. Oct. 4.
Sheboygan: Church Edifice, 808 Niagara Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 3.
Superior: Church Edifice, Nineteenth Street and John Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, on Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Nov. 28.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Oct. 24; Dec. 26.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc on Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Oct. 24; Nov. 28.

New York

New York City—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Oct. 3, 17.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1440kc, on Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Oct. 3.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 3, 17; Nov. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 9 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21.
San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 5 p. m., KFMB, 1440kc, on Oct. 24; Nov. 28.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1360kc, on Oct. 3; Nov. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc., on Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc., also CFRX, 6.07mc. on Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 860kc., on Oct. 17; Nov. 21.

Jim Tabor Over Week End Looked Like Pitt's Pie Traynor at His Best

Red Sox Third Baseman All-Around Standout

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The crowd at Fenway Park is wondering what has happened to Jim Tabor.

Of course, Rawhide always did have a wealth of power behind the swing of a bat. At any moment he was apt to break up your ball game with an extra-base clout. But, until the most recent three or four days, the fellow was rarely cheered for his fielding around third base.

Perhaps the snappy September air is the reason, or maybe Tabor actually has "arrived" an an improved defensive infielder. At any rate, you never saw a better all-around third sacker than the Red Sox veteran who performed against first the Indians, then the Tigers.

Lucier Won

In the double-header at Fenway yesterday, won by the locals, 3-2 in 10 innings and 6-2 in nine, Rawhide put on a show reminiscent of the great Pie Traynor, when that worthy was guarding the hot corner and breaking up games for the old Pittsburgh Pirates. It was Tabor's 13th home run which broke up the opener, bringing little Louie Lucier his third victory and first since returning from Louisville.

This Tabor four-bagger, by the way, brought the entire Detroit ball club onto the infield in protest and left a majority of the fans puzzled. But it was a fair ball and legal because it struck the yellow foul pole atop the high left field wall, then bounced back and forth a few time before settling into the net. It was this bouncing which confused a lot of people, as it took place in foul territory. However, the instant the ball struck the foul pole, it became fair.

Helped Terry

But more about Tabor. In the second game he produced two timely singles, driving in one run with the first and scoring what proved to be the winning run after the second. His fast double play on Rudy York, with the bases loaded in the eighth inning, lifted Yank Terry out of his final trouble.

Thus, the Red Sox continue their struggle to overtake the St. Louis Browns in the lower regions of the American League. Four full games separated the two clubs this morning, a big hurdle for the Sox at this late stage of the race. But they will keep trying. The Tigers close their series here tomorrow with a single. The Browns play a twin bill at Fenway on Wednesday and a single on Thursday. That will be Joe Cronin's big chance.

Tony Lupien continues his improved hitting. The line drives which he drove at fielders most of the season, are now beginning at last to drop in the open spaces. He carried a hitting streak of eight games into this afternoon's single with the Tigers.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves dropped four games to the Reds over the week end, scoring the meager total of one run in the process . . . Elmer Riddle and Johnny Vander Meer both blanked them yesterday . . . Therefore, Jim Tobin and Nate Andrews pitched a couple of more games that could have been won with just mediocre offensive support . . . Nat has now pitched eight straight complete games and won five of them . . . Tobin has gone the full distance in 14 of his last 15 starts.

* * *

The Reds held a three-game bulge on the Dodgers this morning in the race for second place in the N. L. . . . The Braves' chances of catching the Cubs in fifth place are rapidly disappearing . . . The Yankees, as most of you know, clinched their pennant on Saturday when Spud Chandler beat the Tigers for his 20th victory . . . George Case stole three bases in one game at Washington on Sunday, going one up on Wally Moses in the American League's sensational stolen base race, 56 to 55.

Schriner to Retire

TORONTO (CP)—Dave (Sweeney) Schriner, brilliant left winger with the Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League, has written the team that he will not join it this winter.

"I have a good job, one that may lead to something better before long," he wrote Coach Clarence (Happy) Day. "I have decided to stick to it and will not be reporting to you next month."

Three Elevens Stand Out On Eastern Scene

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Judging from results over the week end, Army, Navy, and Pennsylvania will be the eastern football powerhouses this fall—and that is just about the way preseason estimates allowed.

All three teams came through with decisive victories, Army walloping Villanova 27-0, Navy trouncing North Carolina Naval Pre-Flight 31-0, and Pennsylvania handing Princeton its worst defeat in their Ivy League series 47-9.

Last-Minute Victory

Other week-end results saw Holy Cross hold a much-heralded Dartmouth array to a last-minute 3-0 victory, Yale earn its second victory in three starts by edging Coast Guard Academy 20-12, Colgate slip past Rochester 7-0, Penn State shut out Bucknell 14-0, Cornell trim Sampson Naval 27-13, Pitt sink before Notre Dame 41-0, and Worcester Tech chalk up its first win in two seasons by trimming Bates 21-7.

Easily the most-discussed game in local circles today was the one at Worcester yesterday, where 11 Crusaders turned in an ironman performance and nearly held the Big Green to a scoreless draw. It was the second great exhibition in a row for Coach Ank Scanlon and his chief assistant, Lud Wray, for it will be recalled that in their last start the Holy Crossmen stunned undefeated Boston College 55-12 on a dreary November afternoon last fall.

Late Field Goal

Dartmouth's scoring edge came on a field goal by Tom Donovan with less than two minutes to play. Up to that point the playing edge, according to both the statistics and the spectators, had belonged wholly to the Crusaders. In fact, if Holy Cross had been able to make its passing game click—it tried 11 times without one completion—Dartmouth would undoubtedly have needed more than its lone three points to win.

As was expected, huge George Connor was the star lineman of the day. Much the same as the way he played havoc with the B. C. running attack last fall did he put the crusher on the Indians' attempts to gain on the ground. He alternated between the two tackle posts on defense, and more often than not was perfectly placed to meet the Green attack.

Fine Backs

Army displayed a fine array of backs and a sharp passing attack in defeating Villanova, a team that was built around 35 Marine students. Impressive was a young plebe fullback from Hollywood, Calif., Glenn Davis, who was subbing for the injured Doug Kenna. Davis warmed Earl Blaik's heart with his exhibition of broken-field running. Other outstanding Cadet backs included Lombardo, Maxon, Anderson, Daniels, and Troxell.

Impressive as was the Army, the Navy was even more so. The Midshipmen unveiled five teams as units, and scored at least once in every period against the Pre-Flighters. The first team did not play after it rang up the first touchdown in less than 14 minutes. The Pre-Flight Cadets are not the team they were a year ago, but nevertheless they are not a bad eleven. It will take another game or two to accurately judge this Navy outfit, but from the results Saturday it should remain at or near the top.

Sorry Debut

Harry Mahnken's debut as Princeton's head coach was a sorry one, and one wholly out of line with what his football teams have been accustomed to do in the past. Not in the history of the Penn-Princeton series has a Tiger team ever been walloped as hard before.

Harry arrived on the Princeton campus in 1937 and coached five championship teams in the Eastern Intercollegiate 150-Pound Football League before being elevated to his present status in the absence of Elton E. Wieman, who is in the Army. He knew he would not have another championship outfit, but he hoped to place this one somewhere near the top. Those hopes have been shattered but the Tigers can regain some of their lost prestige in their coming engagements with Columbia, Saturday, and Cornell, Brown, Villanova, Yale, and Dartmouth.

College Heads Advise Army To Secure More Education

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—College presidents throughout the country are practically agreed on the importance of men and women in the armed forces resuming their educational training after the war, according to a questionnaire survey by the American Legion Auxiliary, made public by Mrs. Alfred J. Mathebat, retiring president, here. After studying 371 responses from college heads throughout the country, Mrs. Mathebat recommended:

1. That every aid and encouragement be given to returning members of the armed forces to resume their interrupted education and training.

2. That the American Legion Auxiliary Departments in each state determine essential legislation to open educational opportunities.

3. That private industry be urged to concern itself wtih developing part-time work programs to enable continued education of men and women returning from war service.

The majority of those answering the questionnaire said colleges must change their courses, at least in part, to meet postwar conditions and thinking. Some advocated increased emphasis on geography, economics, government, sociology, international relations, world problems, history, and foreign languages.

Responses generally agreed that returning members of the armed forces shoud be financially assisted to continue their education. Some were of the opinion that the Government should be entirely responsible for this assistance; others that the Government should supplement or subsidize the efforts of colleges to carry on the increased burden, and still others that scholarships shoud be provided by the Government and industry.

The educators also were in virtual unanimity on the advisability of offering extension courses, including education by radio, motion pictures, lectures, forums, and readings to service men in hospitals, camps and training centers.

"The Adjutant General's Department and the Special Service Division, which have been giving personnel counsel to young men and young women entering the armed forces, should be employed to give appropriate tests and to counsel with young men and women about to leave the service and go back into civilian life," Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago said. "It seems important that plans should now be laid for Government scholarships to be provided on the basis of evidence of educational aptitude."

On the other hand, Dean Ella Keats Whiting, of Wellesley College, held that "many young people will have had training and experience in the Army and Navy which would make it unnecessary for them to return to college in order to be prepared to take an effective part in our national work and life."

Survey Finds Schools Lag In Citizenship Preparation

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Prof. Harold Saxe Tuttle of the Department of Education, College of the City of New York, released results of a two-year study which he said showed American elementary and junior high schools were failing to prepare students for the responsibility of citizenship.

The survey was conducted with the help of principals of 50 schools throughout the country and 7,896 eighth grade boys and girls filled out questionnaires designed to disclose their attitudes toward school vocational choice and civic and moral standards, Dr. Tuttle said.

"No appreciation of the individual's duties to his country and community was evidenced by the children," he said, "and they seemed to have no real understanding of the meaning of democratic behavior."

Describing answers to the questionnaire as "very weak morally," Dr. Tuttle reported that 41 per cent of the students participating said they had no objection to cheating on examinations, and that only 25 per cent objected to playing practical jokes on others.

"On the other questions reflecting civic and moral attitudes," Dr. Tuttle continued, "the statistics showed that devotion to the ideals of democratic living and conformity to civic standards is low the country over. The poorest scores were made along the eastern seaboard. But nowhere are ideals high enough to give much promise for the citizenship of the next generation."

New Insurance Head Takes Over in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27 — Latest addition to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's administrative chiefs came Sept. 24 in the statement of Robert E. Dineen, Republican attorney of Syracuse, who succeeds Louis H. Pink in the $12,000-a-year Department of Insurance incumbency. Mr. Pink, appointed head of the Department in 1935 under Herbert H. Lehman, Democratic Governor, resigned with the Dewey inauguration last January, and the Acting Superintendent has been Thomas J. Cullen, First Deputy.

Mr. Dineen is a specialist in insurance law, having entered the field in 1926 as associate of the Syracuse firm of Bond, Schoeneck & King, of which he is a member. He is active on the New York State Bar Association's Committee on Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Aviation Law.

Budding Star —By Pap'
Frank
SINKWICH
— THE FORMER ALL-AMERICA FROM GEORGIA WILL PLAY FOR, AND WITH THE DETROIT LIONS
JUST LIKE COLLEGE DAYS
FRANK TOSSED A TOUCHDOWN PASS IN HIS PRO DEBUT WITH THE LIONS
THE FOLKS PAID TO SEE ME SCORE A TOUCHDOWN
THE NO.1 COLLEGE FOOTBALL ACE OF 1942 SHOULD BE AN ATTRACTION ALL AROUND THE CIRCUIT
PAP

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

St. Louis Cardinals clinch National League pennant on final day of season by winning first game of twin bill from Chicago Cubs.

Three Years Ago

Tigers clinched American League Pennant.

Five Years Ago

Sam Snead won 108-hole Westchester open at White Plains, N. Y., with 430 total. His $5,000 first prize gave him $17,572.83 for the year, a record.

Football Scores On the Week End

By the Associated Press

East

Army 27, Villanova 0.
Pennsylvania 47, Princeton 9.
Pennsylvania State 14, Bucknell 0.
Navy 31, North Carolina Pre-Flight 0.
Colgate 7, Rochester 0.
Franklin and Marshall 16, Swarthmore 12.
Notre Dame 41, Pittsburgh 0.
Cornell 27, Sampson Naval Training Station 13.
Muhlenberg 13, Lakehurst Naval Air Station 0.
Worcester Tech 21, Bates 7.
Dartmouth 3, Holy Cross 0.
Yale 20, Coast Guard Academy 12.
West Virginia & West Virginia Tech—canceled.

Midwest

Baldwin Wallace 19, Case 6.
Great Lakes 21, Iowa 7.
Ft. Riley 60, Lowry Field (Denver) 20.
Michigan 57, Western Michigan 6.
Purdue 21, Marquette 0.
Minnesota 26, Missouri 13.
Northwestern 14, Indiana 6.
Iowa Pre-Flight 28, Ohio State 13.
Bloomington (Ill.) Normal 18, Terre Haute Teachers 7.
Camp Grant 10, Wisconsin 7.
Depauw 6, Oberlin 0.
Wooster 22, Ohio Wesleyan 14.
Miami (Ohio) 34, Bethany (W. Va.) 12.

South

Curtis Bay Coast Guard 13, Maryland 7.
Virginia 7, Richmond Air Base 7.
Presbyterian 13, Clemson 12.
Jacksonville Naval 13, Ft. Benning 7.
Louisiana State 34, Georgia 27.
South Carolina 19, Newberry 7.
Georgia Tech 20, North Carolina 7.
Duke 61, Richmond 0.
Camp Davis 34, Wake Forest 20.
Bainbridge Navy 9, Camp Lejeune 0.

Southwest

Oklahoma 22, Norman N. A. S. 6.
Southwestern Univ. 54, Ward Island Marines 0.
Arkansas 59, Missouri Mines 0.
Randolph Field 6, Rice 0.
Tulsa 20, Southern Methodist 7.
Texas A. & M. 48, Bryan Air Field 6.
Texas 65, Blackland Field 6.

Rocky Mountain

Ft. Colorado 38, St. Warren 0.
Nevada 28, Reno Army Air Base 0.
Colorado College 20, New Mexico 7.

Far West

California 27, St. Mary's 12.
California Naval Training 20, Redlands 0.
Southern California 20, U. C. L. A. 0.
College of Pacific 13, St. Mary's Pre-Flight 7.
Washington 35, Whitman 6.
Colorado Univ. 38, Ft. Warren 0.
Navy Replacement 13, San Francisco 0.

American League

Clubs	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	93	53	.637	
Washington	82	65	.558	11½
Cleveland	78	68	.534	15
Chicago	76	71	.517	17½
Detroit	73	74	.497	20½
St. Louis	70	75	.483	22½
Boston	67	80	.456	26½
Philadelphia	46	99	.317	46½

Results Sept. 26

Boston 3, Detroit 2 (10 inns.).
Boston 6, Detroit 2.
New York 3, Cleveland 2.
New York 6, Cleveland 5 (10 innings).
Chicago 15, Washington 3.
Washington 5, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 1, Philadelphia 0.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	77	8	24	5	20	.312
Garrison	102	12	30	1	9	.294
Fox	488	54	141	2	43	.289
Partee	288	31	83	0	29	.279
Culberson	300	36	83	3	33	.276
Doerr	501	76	137	16	73	.276
Newsome	422	47	112	1	19	.265
Lupien	554	62	147	4	45	.252
Metkovich	395	54	74	5	26	.231
Tabor	512	53	125	13	57	.244
Doyle	25	1	6	0	2	.240
McBride	92	9	22	0	7	.239
Lazor	191	18	42	0	13	.220
Lake	217	23	44	3	17	.203
Simmons	123	9	27	1	12	.200
Peacock	108	7	21	0	4	.194
Conroy	89	12	16	1	6	.180

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Etchison	2	1	1	0	2	.500
McCarthy	313	32	95	2	34	.304
Farrell	258	11	71	0	30	.276
Masi	220	25	59	2	27	.268
Nieman	308	37	79	7	44	.256
Holmes	533	72	131	5	50	.257
Workman	375	49	104	10	64	.230
Klutis	191	11	47	0	17	.246
Ross	270	27	59	7	31	.219
Barna	131	12	29	1	5	.214
Wietelmann	503	31	107	0	37	.213
Ryan	439	48	92	1	21	.210
Poland	149	6	27	0	13	.181
Joost	383	31	69	2	20	.177
Holtzel	80	6	13	0	4	.163

The International League is famous for its homespun output. But this year they're scarce. The best any team may total will be under a hundred. No team has hit less, and led the league, since Baltimore totaled 232.

National League

Clubs	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	98	48	.671	
Cincinnati	81	65	.555	17
Brooklyn	78	68	.534	20
Pittsburgh	78	71	.523	21½
Chicago	68	77	.469	29½
Boston	65	79	.451	32
Philadelphia	62	86	.419	37
New York	55	91	.377	43

Results Sept. 26

Cincinnati 2, Boston 0.
Cincinnati 1, Boston 0.
Pittsburgh 5, New York 0.
New York 4, Pittsburgh 3 (10 innings).
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2 (11 innings).
Brooklyn 5, Chicago 1.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 3.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	10	6	O'Neil	1	2
Ryba	7	5	Terry	7	9
Brown	6	6	Hughson	12	14
Lucier	3	3	Dobson	7	11
Woods	5	6	Newsome	8	12

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	2	1	Salvo	4	7
Javery	16	15	Farrell	0	1
Tobin	14	13	Odom	3	3
Barrett	12	16	Cardoni	0	0
Andrews	14	19			

Dorais Still Depending On Forward Pass

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (AP)—It was at Cedar Point, a summer resort in Ohio, 40 years ago that two rather slightly built youths spent their off time throwing a football to each other.

That fall they became the first battery mates of the gridiron, leading Notre Dame to a 36-13 conquest of Army with a new offensive gadget that became known as the forward pass. Their passes clicked a dozen times that day to stagger the overwhelmingly favored Cadets.

Pitching the ball was Gus Dorais. Catching it was Knute Rockne.

Went to Detroit

Dorais eventually became Rockne's backfield coach for the Irish. In 1920 he was appointed coach of all sports at Gonzaga, and five years later went to the University of Detroit where he compiled 19 straight wins from 1927 through 1929.

Last fall he completed his 18th season at Detroit, left his all-time record of 114 wins, 47 defeats, and seven ties, and took up the job of coaching the Detroit pro Lions, a team which failed to win a game in 1942.

Today his Lions are unbeaten in the National Football League, owning victories of 35-17 over the Chicago Cardinals and 27-0 over the Brooklyn Dodgers. In the two games, four touchdowns have blossomed from Dorais' own weapon—the forward pass—and 252 yards have been gained on 16 completions.

Big Test Sunday

The Lions get one of their biggest tests this Sunday, meeting the Chicago Bears in Detroit.

In smothering Brooklyn yesterday, Detroit used Frankie Sinkwich to gain one touchdown on a 25-yard toss and employed the passing of Chuck Fenebock to set up another. The Lions made a total of 132 yards on seven completions, but gained only 92 yards on running players. However, they held Brooklyn to a minus two yards by rushing.

Meanwhile, the Chicago Bears, undefeated in three exhibition games, were held to a 21-21 stalemate by the Green Bay Packers. Two of the Bears' scores stemmed from passes, Sid Luckman capping a 40-yard overhead drive with an eight-yard payoff toss to Bill Geyer, and then sending a 21-yard pass into the arms of Harry Clark.

The Detroit Lions picked up a dual life-saver when they signed Frankie Sinkwich, the former All-America from Georgia who was discharged from the Marines. Sinkwich gives the erstwhile drab Lions a dash of color that will do them no harm at the gate and, at the same time, the outstanding college football player of 1942.

Coach Gus Dorais, famed as the tossing end of Notre Dame's famous forward-passing combination of Dorais-Knute Rockne and more recently coach of the Detroit University Tartans, is delighted to have Sinkwich pitching for his team. The Lions didn't have a capable passer until Frankie came along. Sinkwich has yet to prove that he can make his passes click regularly against National League opposition although his 1942 collegiate record—84 completions out of 166 attempts for a total of 1,392 yards—indicates that he should.

Sinkwich has a fair line in front of him so he should be able to do his share of running. Frankie won fame as a ball-carrier before his passing ability came to light.

New York is the greatest city in the world but much of the population is made up of country boys. There are more horseshoe pitchers in New York than in any other city. John Federica is the champion.

Many Outstanding Players Meet in Midwest Saturday

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Not only will Saturday's two big football games—Notre Dame vs. Georgia Tech and Michigan vs. Northwestern—include four of the country's best teams but the turf at South Bend and Evanston will be torn up by some of the outstanding players of the young season.

Notre Dame has its Angelo Bertelli and Julius Rykovic in the backfield and Capt. Pat Filley, a watch-chain guard who is stronger than some of the bigger boys. The Atlanta Engineers counter with Eddie Prokop, who broke away on an 80-yard touchdown run last Saturday, and Center George Manning, plus George Steber, Vanderbilt great at guard last season but now at Tech.

Geared to Graham

Northwestern's offense is geared to Otto Graham, a student for another season as a Navy trainee, while Michigan's Coach Fritz Crisler dons dark glasses every time he scans his roster. Elroy Hirsch of Wisconsin and Bill Daley of Minnesota are two of his ball carriers and his line is a combination of the Wolverine and Badger walls of 1942.

All four of the clubs won last Saturday, three of them spectacularly and Northwestern halting a weak Indiana eleven, 14 to 6. Michigan saw its all-star outfit romp to a 57-to-6 verdict over Western Michigan and Notre Dame made Pitt Coach Clark Shaughnessy sorry he revived the T formation, 41 to 0. Georgia Tech, a pre-game underdog, mastered North Carolina, 20-7.

But all the A-1 talent won't be confined to those two gridirons Saturday.

Army Unties Davis

Army unties Glenn Davis in its second home game for the benefit of Colgate and Mike Micka, a combination that spilled Rochester Saturday, 7 to 0. The Cadets tamed the Villanova Wildcats, 27 to 0, in their debut. Columbia opens its campaign against Princeton, a 47-to-9 cropper to a surprising Penn squad Saturday. The Quakers next entertain Yale.

Navy verified every suspicion by blanking North Carolina Pre-Flight, 31 to 0, and next tackles a Cornell team that was good enough to conquer Sampson, N. Y., Naval, 27 to 13.

A Duke team that romped over Richmond, 61 to 0, last week end and now has counted 101 points to none for its two opponents, entertains the Pre-Flighters this Saturday. North Carolina's huge squad is preparing for Penn State in one of the few intersectional games of the year.

Texas vs. Southwestern

What would have been a breather in any other year shapes up as one of the Southwest's best games Saturday with Texas, shorn of many of its own stars but aided by naval trainees, host to Southwestern University, which inherited the Longhorns of 1942. Southwestern, which had a prewar enrollment of 416, has a football team this year that walloped its first two foes by a combined score of 74 to 0.

Louisiana State, which defeated Georgia, 34 to 27, turns Steve Van Buren loose against Rice, which fell before Glen Dobbs' Randolph Field Fliers, 6 to 0, in its opener.

The Midwest presents a 1943 rarity, an all-civilian duel, at Iowa City with the Hawkeyes, losers by 21 to 7 at Great Lakes, playing Wisconsin, defeated 10 to 7 by Camp Grant when Bob Orlando booted a late field goal. Great Lakes next takes on Pittsburgh while Minnesota, victor over Missouri, 26 to 13, battles Nebraska. Missouri collides with Ohio State, whose fuzz-faced freshmen bowed to Iowa Pre-Flight, 28 to 13.

On the West Coast, winners of last Saturday's two big games are rivals this week end. California, which downed St. Mary's starless outfit, 27 to 12, entertains Southern California, whose Trojans found little difficulty with UCLA, 20 to 0.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Fenway Park and Filene's Men's Store
Nub. 2195

THAT REMINDS ME

It's time to get the house winterized

Workmen are getting scarce

If you want to be warm and cozy next winter—"winterproof" your home *right now*, while men and materials are available. Tighten up your house all around, to prevent heat loss. That's the way to get the most from precious fuels this year. Firms advertising in The Christian Science Monitor can do this work now—but later may be too late. Telephone today for an estimate; then place your order promptly.

No Government limitations on expenditures for these 3 improvements . . . F.H.A. terms available

1. INSULATE! Much heat is lost through attic floors, roofs and outer walls. A layer of insulation—batt, blanket, board or loose blow-in type—will help keep winter heat in and summer heat out. Get an estimate now.

2. WEATHERSTRIP AND CAULK! Heat leaks *out* through the same cracks and joints that let cold *in*. You lose both ways. For less waste and more comfort, see about a weather-stripping job for windows and doors, caulking for other points of heat escape.

3. INSTALL STORM SASH! Storm windows and doors serve a dual purpose—check heat from escaping and cold air from filtering in. Summer is the time to order—materials more likely to be available; workmen less rushed; more time to fit them yourself.

• *Keep warm with less fuel this winter . . . Heat-seal your home NOW!*

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

Advertisement Prepared by the War Advertising Council

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Sales	
Today's Sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	330,760
1943 volume to date	224,780,322
1942 volume to date	75,598,286

Average Price of 60 Stocks (By the Associated Press)		
Saturday	51.1	Prev. day 51.0
Month ago	49.2	Year ago 37.8
1943 high	53.3	1943 low 41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	60	60	60	
Abr & Str 3g ✝	10	49	49	49	
Adams Exp (.15g)	7	11	11	11	
Addressog-Mult 1	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	-¼
Air Reduction 1a	6	43	42¾	42¾	-¾
Alaska Juneau	17	6⅞	6½	6⅝	-⅛
Allegheny Corp	41	2⅞	2¾	2¾	-⅛
Allegheny pf xw	21	31	29¾	29¾	-1⅜
Allegheny pf $30 ww	97	31⅜	29¾	29⅞	-1¼
Allegheny pr pf	8	44	43¾	44	-1¼
Allegh Ludl 5 1.05g	7	28	27⅝	27⅝	-⅜
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	153¼	153	153	-⅝
Allied Mills 2g	13	7	26	26⅛	-1⅛
Allied Strs .60	26	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	-⅜
Allied St pf (5)	2	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
Allis-Ch Mfg 3½g	9	28½	27½	27½	-1
Alpha P Cem 3½g	3	23¾	23⅛	23½	- ⅛
Amal Leath pf 2k	1	26½	26½	26½	-1½
Amerada Pet (2)	1	12	12	12	-1⅝
AmAgChem 1.20a	7	64½	64	64½	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1½e	1	16½	16½	16½	
Am Bank N .55g	1	18	18	18	
Am Bank N pf 3 ✝	20	58	58	58	
Am Bosch (¼e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Am BrakeSh 1.05g	2	53¼	53¼	53¼	- ½
Am Cable & Rad	41	8⅛	8	8	- ⅛
Am Can (3)	1	86½	63½	86½	
Am Can pf (7) ✝	40	179	179	179	
Am Car & Fdy 4g	10	24	31½	33¾	-1¼
Am C&F pf 12½g	4	70	69	69	-1½
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	3	23⅜	23½	23½	- ⅛
Am Ch&C pf 5	10	113½	113½	113½	- ½
Am Chicle (4a) ✝	60	108¾	108½	108¾	+ ¼
Am Cry S pf 6 ✝	60	100	100	100	-1
Am Distilleries	2	25½	25½	25½	- ½
Am Encaus Tiling	10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	- ⅛
Am Export L 1½g	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	- ⅞
Am & For Power	19	5¾	5½	5½	- ⅛
Am FP 5?pf 3.32k	4	75¼	75	75	-1
Am & FP 2 pf	33	19⅝	18⅞	19	- ⅝
Am-Haw SS 2½g	3	24	24	24	
Am Hide&Leath	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅜
Am Ice	8	43⅛	41⅜	41⅜	- ⅛
Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	63	62¼	63	
Am Internat ½g	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Am Locomotive	54	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
Am Loco pf 7 new	16	77⅞	76⅞	77¾	+ ¾
Am M & Fdy .60g	1	14½	14½	14½	
Am Metal (1)	5	23⅛	23	23	- ⅛
Am News 1.80 ✝	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	- ⅛
Am Pow & Light	27	2⅞	2¾	2¾	- ⅛
Am P & L 56 pf	15	43	43½	43½	-1⅜
Am P & Lt $5 pf	14	40⅞	38¾	39	-1
Am Rad&StS .30g	46	10	9⅞	9⅞	- ⅛
Am Rad&StSpf7 ✝	1	172	172	172	+2
Am Rolling M .60g	7	13⅞	13¾	13¾	- ⅛
Am R M pf4½g ✝	160	66¾	6	66½	-6¾
Am Safety Raz ½g	1	13½	13½	13½	- ½
Am Ship Bld 2g ✝	60	28¼	8	28¼	+ ¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	12	40	39⅝	39⅝	- ⅜
Am Smelt pf 7 ✝	4	156½	156½	156½	- ½
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	3	24½	24⅛	24⅛	- ⅜
Am Stores (1)	1	15	14⅞	15	
Am Sug Ref 1½g	3	28¾	28½	28½	
Am Sug pf (7)	2	112¼	112	112	- ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	156⅜	156⅛	156½	
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	59¼	58¾	59¼	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco B (3a)	7	60	59½	59½	
Am Tob pf (6) ✝	1	145¼	144	144	-1¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	12	9⅞	9¾	9¾	- ⅛
Am Viscose (1½g)	4	47¼	47	47	- ¼
Am Water Works	18	⅛	6⅞	6⅞	- ⅛
Am Woolen	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (6k)	9	73¾	73	73½	- ⅜
Am Zinc L & S	1	5	5	5	- ⅛
Am Z pr pf 3½ak	1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+1⅜
Anaconda Cop 1½g	14	25⅞	25½	25¾	- ⅛
Anac W&C ¾ag ✝	90	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	
Andes Copper ½g	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
APW Paper	3	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Armour III	21	6	5¾	5⅞	- ⅛
Armour III pr pf	1	73½	73½	73½	-1
Armstrong Cork ¾g ✝	4	39¾	39	39	- ¼
Artloom Corp .30g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Assd Dry Gds ¾ag	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Assd DG 1pf 6 ✝	20	94	94	94	
Assd DG 2pf 7 ✝	60	88	88	88	-2
Assoc Inv pf(5) ✝	20	107	107	107	+ ½
Atch T & SF 4½g	26	61⅞	59½	59⅞	-1⅜
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	- ⅛
Atl Coast L 1½g	6	30	28⅞	29	- ⅝
Atl G & W I (3e)	2	29½	28½	28½	-1
Atl Refining (.55g)	6	26⅝	26¼	26½	- ⅛
Atl Refing pf 4 ✝	20	112	112	112	- ½
Atlas Corp (1½g)	5	11¾	11⅝	1 ¾	
Atlas Pow 2½ag ✝	110	62⅞	62¼	62¼	- ⅜
Austin Nichols	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Aust N pr A 2k ✝	30	74	74	74	-1
Aviation Cp (.10g)	10	4⅛	4	4	

B					
Bald Loco ct ¾ag	18	17⅛	16½	16⅝	- ⅛
Balt & Ohio	9	7	6¾	6⅞	
Balt & Ohio pf	19	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Bang&A pf6¼ak	220	59½	58½	59⅜	- ⅜
Barber Asphalt	15	24⅞	24¼	24½	- ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	8	17⅜	17	17⅜	
Bath Iron Wks 3g	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Beach Aire (1e)	14	14	12¾	13⅜	- ⅛
Belding-Hem (.80)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	- ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½g	18	51½	5	51¼	- ⅜
Best Foods (.80g)	5	51½	51¼	51¼	- ½
Best & Co 1.60a	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	- ⅜
Beth Steel (4½g)	10	58¼	57⅞	58	- ½
Bigelow-Sanf 1½g	4	12¼	12¾	12¾	- ¾
Blaw-Knox .40g	4	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	- ⅛
Bliss & Laugh ½g	1	17	17	17	- ¼
Boeing Airpl (1g)	14	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
Bohn Al & Br (2)	3	48¼	48	48¼	- ¾
Bon Ami B 2½ ✝	10	47	47	47	+ ⅛
Bond Stores 1.30g	3	32½	32	32	- ½
Borden Co (.90g)	7	29⅞	29¾	29¾	
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	35¼	34¼	34⅞	- ⅜
Brewing Corp (2)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Bridgeport Br ¾ag	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	- ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	6	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	- ⅛
Bristol-Myers1.40g	1	42¾	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅜
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	- ⅜
Bklyn & Qu Trans	3				
Bucyrus-Erie ¾ag	4	8½	8⅛	8⅛	- ⅛
Budd Mfg	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	- ⅛
Budd Mfg 55pf	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	- ⅛
Budd Wheel (1¼g)	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	- ⅛
Bullard Co (1½g)	3	33½	33¼	33¼	- ¼
Bulova Watch (2)	9	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	
Burling Mills 1.90g	9	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	
Burr Add Mach .60	17	13¾	13½	13⅝	- ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20g	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Bush Term pf 6 ✝	10	61	61	61	+1½
Bush TB pf 2¼ak	150	38	37¼	38	- ⅛
Butler Bros .45g	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	28	28	28	
Butte Cop&Z ½ae	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	- ⅛

C					
Calif Pack (1½)	1	27½	27¼	27¼	- ⅛
Calif P pf 2½g ✝	50	55	55	55	+ ½
Callahan Zinc Lead	2	1	⅞	⅞	- ⅛
Calumet Hec .65g	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	- ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾ag	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	- ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	8	22⅛	21½	21¾	- ⅜
Canadian Pacific	25	9¼	9	9⅛	- ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	1	44	44	44	- ⅛
Cap Adm pf (3) ✝	10	42¾	42¾	42¾	- ⅜
Caro C & O (5) ✝	1	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛	- ⅛
Carriers & Gen 20	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Case (J I) Co (3g)	1	117¾	116	116	-2½
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	48⅛	48⅜	48⅜	- ⅜
Celanese Corp1½g	3	57⅜	57	57⅜	- ⅛
Celanese pr pf 7 ✝	50	122½	122½	122½	- ½
Celotex Corp (½)	2	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1 ✝	90	18	18	18	
Cent Foundry .10g	2	2½	2½	2½	
Cent I L pf 4½ ✝	40	110½	110	110	-1
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	19	19	19	- ⅛
Cent RR NJ	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	- ¼
Cerro de Pas (4)	4	9	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf ✝	60	64½	63¾	63½	-1¼
Chain Belt (1¼g)	3	18	18	18	+ ¼
Champ P&F ¾ag	3	20	20	20	-1
Ches & Ohio (3)	27	47⅞	47⅜	47¾	
Chi & E III	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Chi&E III A 2.50g	1	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	1	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
Chi Mail Order .60	25	15⅜	15	15⅛	- ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	- ⅛
Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	38	38	38	- ¼
ChiPT prpf2½ ✝	20	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	-1
Chi Yell Cab (1)	2	14	14	14	- ¼
Childs Co	9	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	- ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2½ag	32	81¾	80⅝	80¾	-1⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	- ⅛
City&F pf 6½ ✝	10	176	126	106	+1
City Invest ✝	60	42⅞	42½	42⅞	+1
City Stores	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	- ⅛
Clark Eq 2½ag	7	25½	25¼	25½	
Clev E Illpf4½ ✝	80	115	114¾	115	+ ¾
Clev Grso Br 1½ag	2	18	18	18	-1
Climax Mol 1.20a	9	37½	36	36½	-1¾
Clinton Foods 1½g	5	37¾	37	37	- ⅜
Coca-Cola (3)	1	114	114	114	- ½
Colgate-Palm-P 1½	7	22⅞	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅛
Collins & Ark	4	26½	26	26	- ½
Col & South	1616	16	14	14	-3¾
Col & Sou 1pf	254	16	15	15	-3½

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Holly Sugar (1)	5	13¼	13¼	13⅛	- ⅛
Homestake Mining	6	42¾	41⅜	41⅜	-1
Houd-Hersey B½ag	1	15¾	15½	15½	
Household pf 5 ✝	1	111½	111½	111½	+ ⅜
Houston L&P 3.60	1	23⅜	23⅛	62⅜	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	17	8¾	7¾	8	- ⅛
Hudson & Man	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	- ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	19	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅜
Hupp Motor	6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
I					
Illinois Central	10	12½	12½	12½	- ⅝
Ill Central pf	4	17	16⅞	17	
Indpls P&L 1.20	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	- ⅜
Indus Rayon (2)	2	93	93	93	
Inger-Rand 4½g	1	48⅝	74⅜	48⅝	- ⅜
Inland Steel 3g	4	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	- ⅛
Inspirat Cop ¾ag	4				
Insurance ct (.20)	1	8	8	8	
Interchem Cp 1.60	2	24¾	24½	24½	- ¾
Interch Cp pf 6 ✝	20	114	114	114	- ½
Intercon Rubber 1e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Int Harvester (2)	7	70¾	70	70¼	- ⅜
Int Harv pf (7) ✝	20	174¾	174½	174¾	+ ¾
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	- ⅛
Int Miner&Ch ½ag	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	- ⅜
Int Mining	7	5¼	5	5	
Int Nick Can (2)	15	30½	30⅛	30¼	- ¼
Int Nich C pf 7	140	133	133	133	- ¼
Int Paper	73	13⅜	12¾	12¾	- ½
Int Ry Cm Am	8	10	9¾	9¾	- ¼
Int Pap pf (5)	2	66¾	66	66	-1¾
Int Ry pf 1¼ak ✝	40	67¼	67	67	+ ⅛
Int Shoe 1.80)	2	46½	46½	46½	- ½
Int Silver 2½g	6	50	49	50	+1
Int Tel & Tel	109	14⅜	13¾	14	- ¼
Int T & T for ct	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	- ¼
Interst Dept S 1	5	18	18	18	
Island C C pf 6 ✝	10	141	141	141	+ ½
Island C Coal 1½g	1	30½	30½	30½	
J					
Jarvis (WB) .90g	2	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
Jewel Tea (1)	2	33¾	32¾	32¾	- ½
Johns Man 1½g	11	92½	90½	91¼	+ ¼
Johns-Man pf 7 ✝	10	120	120	120	- ½
Jones&L Stl 2	4	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	- ½
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	
Jones&L Stl pfB5	1	70	70	70	-1
Joy Mfg (.80)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	- ⅜
K					
Kalam St&F (.60)	3	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	- ¼
Kan City South	1	7	7	7	
Kan City Sou pf 2e	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	- ⅛
Kaufmann D ½g	2	16	16	16	- ⅛
Kaufmann pf 5 ✝	2	102½	102½	102½	
Kelsey-Hay A 1½	1	21	21	21	- ¼
Kelsey-H B 1½	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	- ¼
KennecattCop 1¾ag	19	31	30⅝	31	
Keystone S&W ¾ag	1	19	19	19	- ¼
KinneyS5pf4½ak ✝	80	54	54	54	
Kresge (SS) ¾ag	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	- ⅜
Kress (SH) (1.60)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Kresge D St ½ag	1	8	8	8	
Kroger Grocery (2)	10	31⅞	31½	31⅞	
L					
Laclede Gas pf ✝	60	64½	63¼	63¼	-2¼
Lambert Co (1½)	2	26	26	26	- ½
Lee Rub&Tire1½g	2	38	38	38	- ⅜
Lehigh Val Coal	3	1⅝	1½	1½	- ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	- ¼
Lehman Corp 1a	4	29¾	29½	29½	- ½
Lehn & Fink 1.05g	2	20	19⅝	19⅝	- ¾
Lib-O-F Glass ¾ag	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	- ¼
Libby McN&L .45g	18	7¼	7⅛	7¼	- ⅛
Liggett&Myers (3)	3	70	69¾	69¾	- ¾
Liggett&My B (3)	2	71	70¾	70¾	- ⅝
Liggett&M pf7 ✝	10	181	181	181	
Lily Tulip 1½	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	- ¾
Lima Locomo 1½g	8	35	34	34¼	- ½
Lion Oil Ref (1)	4	20	19½	20	- ¼
Lijuid Carbonic 1a	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	- ⅜
Lockheed Aircl1½g	17	17	16½	16½	- ⅜
Loew's Inc (2a)	11	59⅜	59	59	
Lone Star Cem (3)	10	47	47	47	
Lorillard P ¾ag	4	19	18⅞	19	
Louisv & Nash 5g	1	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	- ⅞
Louisv G&E A 1½	2	21	21	21	- ⅛
M					
Mack Trucks (1g)	5	33¾	33	33	- ⅛
Macy (RH) (2)	5	29½	29½	29	- ⅜
Magma Copper 1g	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Manati Sugar	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	- ⅛
Mar Midland .16g	16	3½	3⅜	3⅜	- ⅛
Maracaibo OE .05g	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	- ⅛
MarktStRy pr pf ✝	310	14¼	14¼	14¾	
Marshall Field .80	3	16¾	16¼	16¾	- ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½g	18	18	17⅝	17⅜	
Martin-Parry	6	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅛
Mathieson Alk ¾ag	3	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
May Dept Strs (3)	1	57¾	57½	57½	- ½
McCall Corp 1.40	7	21	21	21	
McCrory Stores 1	10	17	16⅝	16⅝	- ⅜
McGraw Elec (1)	3	47¾	47¾	47¾	
McIntyre P h2.22a	7	48¾	48½	48¾	- ¼
McKess&Rob pf5¼ ✝	1	110	110	110	
McLellan Strs .60g	8	11½	11¾	11½	
Mead Corp .45g	1	8¼	8¼	8½	- ⅛
MoCpfBww5½ ✝	10	78½	78½	78¾	+1
Melville Shoe (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	- ½
Mengel Co (¼e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	- ⅛
Miami Copper ½ag	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	- ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	31	28⅞	28¼	28¾	- ⅛
Midl Stl P 1pf8 ✝	50	120	119	119	-2
Minn-Moline	10	7	7	7	- ⅛
Minn-Mo pf 4½k	6	95	95	95	
Mission Corp .85e	6	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	-1⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	1	2	2	2	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	25	7	7	7	- ⅜
Mohawk Carpet (2)	2	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
Montgom Ward (2)	32	46½	45⅝	46	
Merrell J & Co ¾ag	1	36½	36½	36½	- ½
Morris & Essex ✝	830	20½	19⅛	19⅝	- ⅜
Motor Products 1g	10	16⅜	16¼	16½	- ⅛
Motor Wheel .60g	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
MuellerBrass 1.20g	12	29	28¼	28⅝	+1
Murphy (GC) (3)	1	78	78	78	-1
Murphy pf 4¾ ✝	50	114	113	113	
Murray Corp ¼ag	4	10	9⅝	9⅞	- ⅛
N					
Nash-Kelvinator¾ag	31	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	- ⅜
Nat Acme 1½g	2	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	- ¼
Nat Auto F pf .60	2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
Nat Aviation ¼ag	5	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
Nat Biscuit 1.20	5	22	21⅞	22	
Nat Bond&Shr .60	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	- ⅛
Nat Can	12	9	8⅞	9	
Nat Cash Reg (1)	13	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅜
Nat Container (1)	2	13	12⅞	13	
NatDairyProd .65g	23	20	19¾	20	- ¼
Nat Dept Strs (½)	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	- ¼
Nat Distillers (2)	10	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	-1⅛
Nat En&Stpg 1½ag	2	28	27⅝	28	
Nat Gypsum ¼ae	36	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	- ½
Nat Gyps pf4½ ✝	90	89	88½	88½	+ ¾
Nat Lead (½g)	13	18¼	17¾	18¼	
Nat Lead pfA7 ✝	30	172½	171	172½	+2½
NatMal&StC ¾ag	4	19½	19⅜	19⅜	- ⅜
Nat Pow & Lt	17	6¾	6½	6¾	- ⅛
Natl Steel (3)	9	12¾	12½	2⅜	- ¼
Nat Supply	9	12¾	12½	12½	
Nat Sup 6pf 6 ✝	20	78	77½	77½	
Nat S5½pf5½ ✝	10	71	71	71	
Nat Tea	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Natomas Co	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	- ⅛
Nehi Corp ½	5	15⅜	15½	15½	- ⅛
Nelsner Bros (1)	2	4⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Newberry 5pf5	20	110⅛	110	110½	+ ⅜
Newmont Min 1½ag	1	29½	29½	29½	- ⅜
Newport Ind .60g	22	17¾	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
NewptNsShip 1½g	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
NY Air Brake 1½g	1	51	51	51½	+1
NY Cent RR 1½g	88	17⅜	17⅛	17½	- ⅛
NY Chi&StL	2	22¾	22	22	- ⅜
NY Chi&StL pf	9	67	65¾	66	-2
NYC Omnibus2½g	2	22½	22¼	22¼	Sep 25
NY NH&H	3	¾	¾	¾	
N NH&H pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
NY Ont&West	2	1½	1½	1½	- ⅛
NY Shipb'd 1½g	2	16¾	16½	16¾	- ⅜
NY & Harlem 5 ✝	40	122	121¾	122	+1
Nort&Westn 10 ✝	110	181	179½	180	-1
No Am Avia (1e)	18	10¼	10	10¼	
North Am Co .96f	41	17⅜	17½	17½	- ⅛
N Am Co5¾pf2½	6	52¼	51¾	51¾	- ⅜
Nor Am Co 6pf 3	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ⅛
Northern Pac 1g	74	14½	13⅞	14¼	- ⅛
Ner St Pr pf5 ✝	40	114¼	114¼	114¼	- ½
Northwest Airl ½g	15	19¼	19	19	- ⅛
Northwest Tel 3 ✝	60	37	36½	36½	- ⅜
O					
Ohi Oil (1¼g)	26	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	
Oliver Farm Eq 1g	7	4	4	4	-1¼
Omnibus Corp	2	7	7	7	- ⅛
Omnib C pf .80g ✝	30	95	94	94	
Otis Elevator .65g	3	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
Otis El pf 6 ✝	10	151½	151½	151½	-2
Owens-Ill Glass 2	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	- ⅜
P					
Pac Am Fish (1e)	1	12	12	12	- ⅛
Pac Coast ✝	440	10¾	10	10	- ½
Pac Coast 2pf	120	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Pac Gas&Elec (2)	18	31¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Pac Lighting (3)	3	42	41¾	42	+ ¼
Pac T&T pf6 ✝	30	156	156	156	+1
Pac Tin Cons.	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	- ⅛
Pac West Oil ¼ae	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Packard Mot .10g	20	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	- ⅛
Pan Am Airways1e	89	14¼	3	13¾	- ⅜
Pan Am Petrol	1	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
PanhEPLpf5.60 ✝	140	110¼	05¾	109¾	- ⅛
Panh P&R (.10g)	3	¼	¼	¼	- ⅛
Param Pict 1.20	25	26⅞	26⅜	26	- ⅞
Park Utah Con M	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Parke Davis .90g	10	30	29¾	30	
Parmeter Transport	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	- ⅛
Patino Mines (3g)	3	22½	22½	22½	- ⅛
Penney (JC) 3	4	99	98¾

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Ways, Means Group Retains Renegotiation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee voted today against repeal of the renegotiation law for recovery of "excess profits" in war contracts, and at the same time threw into high gear its consideration of taxes with the view to completing a new general revenue law by Jan. 1.

While throwing out suggestions that the renegotiation law be repealed, the committee referred the matter to a subcommittee for consideration of important amendments suggested by industry.

To Speed Consideration

In a drive to speed consideration of the new general revenue act, in response to an Administration request for $12,000,000,000 in addition to the present annual collections of $38,000,000,000, the tax-framing body decided to hear no witnesses on the subject of lotteries, community property, mandatory joint returns and proposals for levies on municipal and state bonds.

However, Chairman Robert Doughton (D-N.C.) stressed that this did not block study of these subjects by the committee, in executive session, explaining that the body had sufficient evidence without hearing new witnesses on these issues which in the past have been time-consuming.

Representative Harold Knutson (R-Minn.), Republican spokesman on the committee, said it was hoped that the tax-drafting group could submit a new tax bill to Congress the first week in November, and "put a bill on the President's desk for him to sign by January 1."

The committee opens public hearings on the new general revenue measure next Monday, and Mr. Knutson estimated the decision to hear no witnesses on the four subjects would shorten the hearings from two weeks to a month.

Subcommittee to Report

A vote was taken on renegotiation after hearings that began Sept. 9, during which both the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers recommended that the law be suspended or repealed and that the tax statutes be relied upon in the future for the recovery of any excessive profits in war contracts.

Some representatives of industry, during the hearings, suggested that if the law was retained there should be amendments to provide for renegotiation after taxes and to allow reserves for postwar reconversion of industry.

These suggestions will be considered by the subcommittee, headed by Representative Wesley Disney (D) of Oklahoma, which will report back to the full committee later this week. Mr. Knutson said he believed a majority of the committee favored that renegotiation be done after Federal taxes have been collected.

The full committee will meet tomorrow to study proposals for simplification of income tax returns.

American Smelting Head Asserts World Needs Bimetallism

NEW YORK (AP)—Francis H. Brownell, American Smelting & Refining Co. Chairman, urged the United States to take the lead in establishing international bimetallism by agreement of the leading commercial nations.

The plan would retain every advantage of the international gold standard and yet assure an adequate monetary metals supply for the post-war period, he said.

Mr. Brownell said in view of the currency inflation almost everywhere today, especially in Europe and the Far East, an era of unprecedented monetary disorder will follow the war unless leading countries adopt the bimetallic system of gold and silver currency in controlled ratio.

American and British plans now under consideration are "nothing more or less than efforts to return to a partial international gold standard with a smaller amount of gold," he said. These are doomed to failure, he added, because "there is every reason to believe that a serious shortage of gold for postwar needs loom ahead."

Gold alone is impracticable for other reasons, Mr. Brownell continued. He pointed out that especially in the Orient gold is beyond the value needed for currency, and that paper money is generally mistrusted.

Mr Brownell said that bimetallic money systems, used by all countries except England until the 1870s and by all before 1816, had failed because "identical ratios" were not established.

"Were the nations of the world to agree upon international bimetallism with a fixed and permanent ratio" the old evils would be eliminated, he said, adding:

"The actual ratio should be determined by a commission advised by experts—economists, bankers, geologists, mining engineers and others qualified—after full investigation of the many factors involved."

Mr. Brownell said estimated monetary stocks of the two metals were estimated as less than 1,000,000,000 ounces of gold and well over 5,000,000,000 ounces of silver. Of this the United States owns "more than 70 per cent of the gold" and "approximately half" the silver, he said.

On Patino Board

Blank & Stoller

Joseph C. Rovensky

Elected a director and vice-president of Patino Mines & Enterprises Consolidated, Inc. Mr. Rovensky is a vice-president of the Chase National Bank of New York.

August Construction Decreases 43 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—A 43 per cent decrease in construction contracts warded last month, compared with August, 1942, was reported today by F. W. Dodge Corp. totals in 37 eastern states were $413,791,000 last month and $721,028,000 in the like month last year. Aggregate in July was $183,661,000.

Valuation of public-owned projects fell 45 per cent but private-owned were off only 29 per cent, the report said. Heavy engineering work totalled $73,410,000 in August for a 47 per cent increase over July but was 64 per cent below August, 1942.

Almost Entire U. S. Financial World Is Pushing Loan Drive

By Harold Fleming

Financial writer for The Christian Science Monitor Written for the U. S. Treasury Third War Loan

WASHINGTON — Almost the entire financial community of the United States, from coast to coast and in all its various ramifications and departments, is currently preoccupied with the Third War Loan.

Commercial, investment and savings bankers, life insurance sales departments, stock brokers, over-the-counter bond dealers and building forces, running in many cases up to 100 per cent suspension of normal activities for the work of the drive. Through these activities, which are volunteer and almost entirely unpaid, the financial community is handling a large proportion of the mechanics of the drive and a high per cent of the total sales.

Financial groups throughout the country are able to make this outstanding contribution to the war effort through their unique knowledge of three things—financial machinery, security distribution, and the art of selling.

Thus the chairman and vice-chairman of the New York State War Finance Committee are both commercial bankers, and the executive manager of the committee is an investment banker. Out of 150 top executives of the 53 state and district war finance committees in the Third War Loan, 80 are either commercial or investment bankers, and the proportion is probably much higher in the county committees. Commercial banks throughout the country are soliciting their larger depositors for war bond subscriptions. Investment banking sales staffs are combing the lists of corporations and institutional investors, and helping to supervise and train selling staffs of non-financial persons to handle door-to-door and farm-to-farm selling campaigns. Mutual savings banks are soliciting their members.

Thousands Helping

Thousands of life insurance agents are taking time out to sell war bonds instead of insurance policies. Building and loan societies have undertaken to raise $1,000,000,000 from portfolio and from solicitation of their members. Stock brokers and customers' men in New York City are almost 100 per cent members of the so-called "bank teams" which are conducting an intensive drive among corporate, institutional and individual investors. Most financial institutions have undertaken the work of issuing agents.

The setup of the drive, so far as financial institutions are concerned, differs somewhat from city to city. Units have been formed under such names as "banking and investment division," "special subscribers' division," "brokers' and dealers' groups," and so on. They do the work which was generally grouped under the "Victory Fund Committees" of the Second War Loan drive in April.

The diversity of method is illustrated by the contrast between the arrangement in New York City, which heads up in 17 "bank teams" and that of Chicago, where La Salle Street's work is divided into two categories of selling activity—commercial banks, soliciting their own customers, and investment bankers, going after all major corporations.

Operations in New York City are grouped under a "banking and investment division" which has headquarters space in the Federal Reserve Building in the downtown Wall Street section although general headquarters for the War Finance Committee are uptown in Radio City.

The first 15 of the 17 bank teams under this division are each headed by a top official of one of the big downtown banks. Team 16 has as chairman an official of a large New York savings and loan association and Team 17, an official of the Savings Bank Trust Company, the central agency of New York savings banks.

Grouped with the larger banks on these teams are representatives and staffs from the smaller banks of the city, together with the large investment banking houses and member firms of the stock exchange.

Chicago Banks Busy

In Chicago, on the other hand the somewhat different set-up has the investment bankers working separately from the commercial bankers. The major banks solicit their own depositors, down to arbitrarily chosen minimum accounts.

One of the large Chicago banks is calling on about 30,000 accounts, including savings accounts down to $5,000, using not only its entire bond department but also 70 men from the commercial department. In addition 38 secretaries of officers are calling on women depositors.

Securities dealers, independently of the banks, cover all major corporations, selling the corporation itself or any pension, trust or other fund it controls, then all its executives and higher-paid personnel down to department heads. They are scrupulous in leaving the other employees to the pay roll savings division of the War Finance Committee, which is largely manned by insurance men.

For this purpose the names of some 6,000 major corporations have been assigned to the different securities houses by a committee headed by representatives of leading over-the-counter and underwriting houses. This committee has 13 "sales managers" each responsible for eight to 10 firms. Each of these, in turn, appoints a "war finance representative" to direct its staff in soliciting the names assigned.

This dual organization leads to considerable duplication of selling effort. This however, is not considered a problem. Overlapping and duplication occur in New York also. Some firms and individuals are bound to be solicited several times. It doesn't do any harm.

Other financial centers are set up more or less along the lines of one or other of these arrangements. Philadelphia has bank teams like New York's; Cleveland has a setup more like Chicago's, and so on in big and little cities from coast to coast.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week inched down after it had jumped up the previous week. The result was not so bad, since the averages lost only about half what they had gained, and volume declined as prices declined.

At the peak of the previous week's rise, which topped on Monday, the blue chips were leading. Oils resisted the subsequent downturn, on the nearer prospect of a mark-up in crude prices, and the gold shares again were strong, perhaps on account of the talks in Washington, where Lord Keynes is now conferring in the U. S. Treasury with Harry White and his money and currency specialists.

The decline in the general market was led by the two mail order issues, which fell off on Ward's first-half statement, which contained some rather sharp downward inventory adjustments. Incidentally the department stores are also somewhat worried about being caught after the war with certain lines of wartime inventory which might not sell so well in peace.

There was little news of a general nature to explain the market's little sell-off. Some said tax talk might have done it, as House Ways and Means is now through with the subject of renegotiation of contracts and there are hopes of some kind of a tax bill by the end of the year. But this did not seem much of an explanation, since there is little fear of any important increase in taxes on corporate income.

Good War News

The sell-off night also have been explained by the strikingly good war news, including the recapture of Smolensk by the Russians, the widening of the Salerno bridgehead in Italy, and the announcement of considerably lower American battle-losses at Salerno than had been feared. This kind of war explanation, however (that good war news is bad market news, implying postwar depression) is getting hackneyed and unconvincing.

Principle business of the Street continued to be the Third War Loan, and the high spot was the visit of Secretary Henry Morgenthau to the stock exchange. First he lunched at the Federal with Allan Sproul and the Federal's advisory board; then he went to the exchange; from there up to War Finance at Radio City and from there on a tour round the borough war bond centers.

The rally at the exchange was one of the biggest. Mr. Morgenthau was the first "high official" to visit the exchange since 1917, when William Howard Taft, then an ex-President, addressed a war bond rally. Broad Street was filled with war equipment, including a bullet-ridden B-17, from Wall Street to Exchange Place. The public was admitted to the floor of the exchange, which was elaborately decorated. There was much worry round the exchange as the preparations were drawn up, lest the Secretary decide not to visit it, and much relief on Monday when the word came through that he would be there.

The part played by the financial community in the Third War Loan has been intentionally played down by everybody. The Treasury is primarily interested in E bond sales, which are harder to get than the big money and bulk much less. As in April, subscriptions by the financial carriage-trade total vastly larger in every city than E sales. After the shake-up that eliminated the April Victory Fund Committees, however, even the financial groups themselves are keeping quiet about the figures.

Two major types of set-up have replaced the Victory Committees—with of course, many variations. New York has 17 bank teams, each headed by one of the large banks. Around these are grouped the smaller banks and the investment houses, stock-brokers and over-the-counter dealers, thrown together without regard to "historical association." In Chicago, on the other hand, the commercial banks and the investment bankers operate separately, the banks going after their customers with men out of both commercial and loan departments, while the investment bankers work against a pool of corporation names.

Philadelphia follows the New York pattern, most of the other cities the Chicago pattern with considerable variation. There is much over-lapping but nobody cares much about that.

The old question of whether it is ethical for the banks to put their depositors' lists in line to be solicited is now by the board—it is done everywhere.

Commercial and investment bankers head more than half the state war finance committees and a much larger proportion of the county committees.

Investment bankers helped supervise and train sales crews in suburbs and country districts outside the bigger financial centers.

Scores of thousands of life insurance agents contributed their time and effort.

In the East the mutual savings banks urged their customers to buy bonds, but not with deposits; in the west the savings departments of the commercial banks offered inducements to depositors actually to buy bonds by drawing on deposits.

Subscriptions Large

The building and loan societies and the Home Loan Bank system undertook to take $1,000,000,000 of bonds, partly into their own portfolios, partly for sale to their "members."

Stock Exchange members, who sold $50,000,000 in April, hit $778,000,000 at the close of business Thursday. The figures were compiled by Eugene Black's Banking and Investment Division in New York. The division found early in the current drive that not all member firms in New York were in on the drive, so Emil Schram put the heat on them and they were allocated around to the various bank teams.

There's much discussion in Washington and round the country as to the time-lag in the reporting of sales, which sometimes for unavoidable reasons will be as much as two or three weeks. The question is whether and how the public should be informed, and whether it is primarily interested in knowing that the drive has gone over, or how much it has gone over.

An amusing incident in the drive was the cabled recommendation of Marshal Joseph Stalin of Russia to the American public to subscribe to the Third War Loan. H. F.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Oct. wheat					
Winnipeg		1.20¾	1.19½	1.20¾	1.19¾
Dec. wheat					
Chicago		1.49¼	1.48¾	1.48⅞	1.49
Minneapolis		1.41	1.40⅝	1.40⅞	1.41
Kansas City		1.44	1.43⅝	1.44	1.44
Winnipeg		1.20	1.17⅞	1.19⅞	1.17⅞
May wheat					
Chicago		1.49¼	1.49	1.49	1.49⅛
Minneapolis		1.41¾	1.41½	1.41⅝	1.41¾
Kansas City		1.43⅝	1.43½	1.43½	1.43⅝
Winnipeg		1.16⅛	1.15⅞	1.16¼	1.15⅞
July wheat					
Chicago		1.48	1.48¾	1.48½	1.48⅞
Minneapolis		...	.....	.....	
Kansas City		...	.....	.....	1.39⅜
Dec. oats					
Chicago		.76⅞	.75¾	.76⅞	.76
Minneapolis		.72¾	.71⅞	.72¾	.72
Winnipeg (Oct.)		...	.....	.51½	.51½
Rye, Chicago					
Dec.		1.07⅝	1.07⅛	1.07	1.07⅛ 1.07⅝
May		1.08¼	1.08½	1.07⅝	1.08½ 1.08½
July		1.06¼	1.06⅝	1.05⅝	1.06⅝ 1.06½
Wool					
Grease					
October		....	....	....	95.0b 95.0
December		....	....	....	94.0n 94.0
March		....	....	....	89.0n 89.0
May		....	....	....	88.0n 88.0
July		....	....	....	86.0n 86.0
Tops					
October		....	....	....	136.0b 136.0
December	130.6	130.8	130.6	129.6b	129.0
March	121.6	122.0	121.0	121.0b	121.0
May	117.0	117.5	117.0	116.5b	116.5
July	112.8	112.8	112.0	111.7b	112.5

bBid. nNominal.

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, October, November, December 6.63 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Potatoes

November	3.02	3.00	3.00	3.02
January	3.37	3.38	3.37	3.38

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Railroad Executives

Allison-Lighthall

(Above) Harry W. Frier, appointed director of public relations, and (below) Francis V. Koval, appointed publicity manager of the Chicago and North Western Railway. Mr. Frier has served as manager of the advertising department of the North Western for the past three years, while Mr. Koval has been associated with the Howard G. Mayer organization.

Stores' Sales Rate Put at $10 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sales by general merchandise stores in the first half of 1943 were at a record annual rate of $10,000,000,000, the Commerce Department reported. It added, however, that 72 per cent of the sales gain since 1939 is due to higher prices rather than larger quantity or better quality of goods.

General merchandise stores are those carrying broad lines of consumer goods as distinguished from stores with specific lines such as furs, shoes, or food.

Citing declining inventories, the department said further sales gains would be restricted by the limited availability of new supplies.

All-Time Peak For Corporate Profits Shown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 — American corporations, despite high taxes, are now making the biggest profits in history.

This conclusion is reached by statisticians of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who have just released their 1943 half-year estimates in the current issue of the monthly magazine, Survey of Current Business, published by the Commerce Department.

At All-Time Peak

Based on the present trends of profits, after taxes, the survey estimates that American corporate profits for 1943 will reach the all-time peak of 8.4 billion dollars. This is higher than the bonanza years of 1942 and 1941, despite increasingly high taxes.

What is more remarkable, it indicates that corporation profits, after taxes, will be higher in the middle of a world war, in which casualties are accelerating, than they were in the all-time boom year of peace, 1929.

Corporate profits in 1929, after taxes, reached only an estimated 7.9 billion dollars. According to the current outlook this is going to be surpassed by half a billion dollars in 1943.

Corporation profits made in the piping days of peace are going to be overtopped by corporation profits made in the dark days of war.

Congress is just on the point of formulating new taxes, and it goes without saying that the estimates compiled by the Commerce Department will attract keen interest.

Corporation executives argue that it is necessary to make large profits in war in order to put aside reserves to meet the problem of conversion when peace is won.

Effect of Renegotiation

It is also argued that the renegotiation law reduces many profits when the military authorities step in and take away excessive earnings.

Furthermore, all corporations are not making war profits. Many small corporations have been forced out of business altogether by war developments. The profit balance of the remainder, however, is bringing the national average to an all-time high.

Momentarily the fastest growing profits are in retail and wholesale trade, and in transportation, particularly railroads.

The following figures tell the story:

Retail trade: Estimated corporate profits, after taxes, for the first half of 1941 (in millions): 1941—$201; 1942—$235; 1943—$303.

Wholesale trade: 1941—$195; 1942, $251; 1943, $271.

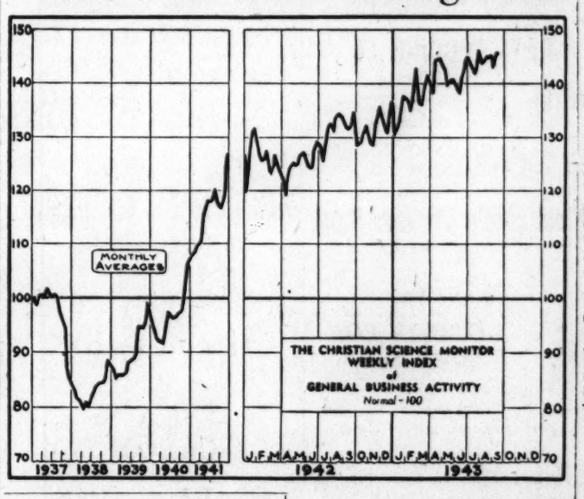
Railroads: 1941, $77; 1942, $167; 1943, $286.

The same magazine reports that advertising reached a new high in June, 1943.

As the Commerce Department publication puts it:

"Record volume of advertising is now being directed at the retail consumer, in spite of increasing shortages in consumer goods."

Monitor Index of Business Shows Advance During Week


MONTHLY AVERAGES
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WEEKLY INDEX of GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal - 100
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943

A modest advance was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the week ended Sept. 18, at 145.7 (prel.) the index compared with 145.5 for the preceding week and 132.1 for the week ended Sept. 19, last year.

Bank debits outside New York City rose to nearly $8,000,000,000 for the week, reflecting in part heavy purchases of war savings bonds and setting a new record.

After allowance for the influence of the Third War Loan drive on check transactions as well as seasonal factors, the increase in the adjusted figure was still sufficient to offset declines in the other two components.

For both the electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings series, the recovery from the holiday letdowns was smaller than usual, resulting in fairly substantial losses for the adjusted figures.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Sept. 18 1943	Sept. 11. 1943	Sept. 19 1942
Combined index	148.7	145.5	132.1
Bk debit outside NYC	181.5	172.4	147.6
Elec power product.	134.3	136.1	122.5
Misc. carloadings	121.3	127.9	126.5

*Preliminary.

First Boston Corp. Issues New Public Utility Survey

The 1943 edition of Public Utility Bonds and Public Utility Preferred Stocks prepared by the First Boston Corporation has just been published providing a ready reference medium for institutional and other holders of utility securities.

The statistical material is based largely on published reports. However, reported figures not being comparable as between companies, certain adjustments have been made, whereby income is shown on an "earning power" basis with non-recurring influences eliminated. Balance sheet items are adjusted to reflect the latest reported accounting studies and commission rulings.

The impact of increased Federal taxes upon earnings receives attention, especially with respect to the "Tax Cushion Ratio" as a supplement to the usual yardsticks for measuring dividend safety. Also for the first time original cost studies as to property values are now available in sufficient number and detail to permit of the inclusion of data on that much discussed subject.

General Manager

R. E. Company

Promoted to General Manager of Schick Service, Inc., Mr. Company has been district sales superviser for Schick electric shavers, with headquarters at Seattle, Wash. Mr. Company will make his new headquarters at Schick's main office in Stamford, Conn.

Officials Plan To Boost War Output 20 P. C.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Production officials have set their sights on a 1944 munitions output slightly more than 20 per cent greater than this year's $65,000,000,000 armament production goals, it was learned last night.

Heaviest emphasis will be on aircraft, with this year's anticipated production of between 80,000 and 90,000 warplanes eclipsed by a goal approximating 120,000 planes, informed sources said.

Bigger Planes Planned

The aircraft program is now running at about 33 per cent of the entire armament program in terms of value. Next year's emphasis on more and bigger planes will bring aircraft and related munitions to approximately 45 per cent of the country's whole war production effort.

Officials expect that the 1943 production goal of $65,000,000,000 probably will fall short by two or three billion dollars. Assuring that a 20 per cent increase over the 1943 goal is obtained, the outlay in 1944 will be about $78,000,000,000.

Presumably, this would exclude war construction which, however, is due to decline from about $11,000,000,000 in 1943 to something less than $7,000,000,000 in 1944.

The jump in scheduled aircraft production in 1944 will be accompanied by a lesser but still substantial increase in naval and merchant shipbuilding.

Continued emphasis on comoat and cargo ship construction is a reflection of the high command's expectation of sending millions of men and large quantities of materials abroad.

Production of weapons and equipment for the ground forces, however, will increase only slightly. This now is rated by the War Production Board (WPB) as a "stable" program—meaning one in which production is leveling off or increasing at a satisfactory rate.

Output Soars

According to most recently published figures, American war plants now are producing at approximately six times the rate in November, 1941, the month before Pearl Harbor. WPB hopes to maintain until the end of the year monthly production increases of about five per cent. This means that production by that time, if all goes well, will be about 20 per cent greater than it is now.

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Pacific Coast plane factories have increased production 4,260 per cent by weight since January, 1940, the Aircraft War Production Council reported.

Britain Hits At Argentina's Foreign Policy

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Britain followed the lead of the United States today in publicly attacking Argentina's foreign policy after completing a deal to purchase her exportable surplus eggs for two years.

A statement by the Foreign Office said it wished no "political significance" to be attached to the trade with Argentina. That country alone, the statement said, of all American nations has not broken with the Axis, it has permitted Axis nationals to conspire against the United Nations and it has failed to give British interests and nationals "proper consideration and protection."

The statement recalled Secretary of State Cordell Hull's letter to Foreign Minister Segundo Storni on Aug. 30 which led to an Argentine political crisis and the resignation of Señor Storni.

Mr. Hull sharply rejected Señor Storni's request for American Lend-Lease aid.

The British Foreign Office made its statement in conjunction with an announcement by the Food Ministry of the egg purchase agreement for the 1943-44 and 1944-45 seasons. A meat purchase agreement had been concluded earlier.

The Foreign Office statement said Britain wished to continue her friendship and commercial intercourse with Argentina but said it never understood why Argentina, alone of the western republics, failed to follow the recommenations of the Rio de Janeiro conference of foreign ministers regarding the severance of relations with Axis powers.

"His Majesty's Government . . . hope that in the international sphere the Argentine Government will at an early date range herself wholeheartedly on the side of the freedom loving nations," the statement said.

The British comment about Argentine failure to give British interest and nationals proper consideration and protection was believed to refer to the recent arrest of William Reece, president of the Northern Electric Light Company in Argentina, who later was released. British-owned railways in Argentina also have asserted they will go bankrupt unless the Government authorizes higher rates and grants a more favorable exchange.

While remaining neutral, Argentina has sold practically all her available meat to Britain, thus creating a huge credit in London. The Argentine Government's recent decision to apply 30,000,000 pounds sterling ($120,000,000) of that credit against sterling foreign debt bonds kept Argentina's financial standing at its usual high.

Under the egg contract it was estimated Argentina will send 450,000,000 eggs to Britain this year—dried or in the shell—compared with about 250,000,000 dried eggs in 1942-43. The agreement was expected to stimulate the production of small as well as big producers in Argentina, where plenty of feed is available because of the lack of shipping. Much has even been burned as fuel.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 27 (AP)—A British foreign office statement expressing strong disapproval of Argentina's neutrality policy struck a sharp blow today at Axis propagandists here.

Nazi sympathizers long have conducted a whispering campaign that Britain regarded Argentina's failure to break relations with the Axis with complacency if not approval.

The statement from London, however, left no doubt about Britain's true position.

Canadian Wheat Stocks Off

OTTAWA (Canadian Press)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the visible supply of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on Sept. 16 totaled 377,835,619 bushels, including 364,436,657 bushels in Canadian positions and 13,398,962 in United States positions. A week ago stocks totaled 383,673,272 bushels and on the corresponding date last year, 406,319,198.

A Star FOR CONTINUED ACHIEVEMENT

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of a Gold Star for our Maritime "M" Pennant awarded us by the Maritime Commission for "continued achievement in completing wartime schedules." We shall continue to produce navigational equipment at maximum capacity to the best of our ability until Victory is ours.

KELVIN & WILFRID O. WHITE CO

90 State St., Boston, Mass. 38 Water St., New York, N. Y.

Improved Lot For Objectors Is Plan's Aim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—A plea for fairer treatment for conscientious objectors has been sent to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service head, and Francis Biddle, Attorney General, over the signatures of 19 Americans, "none of whom are pacifists," the American Civil Liberties Union announced here. The appeal, embodied in a 50-page pamphlet, "Conscience and the War," also includes a program for better handling of conscientious objectors.

The booklet says that, while on the whole the law and the system of administration constitute marked advances over World War I, less favorable aspects include imprisonment of three times as many genuine objectors, a narrower basis in actual practice of recognizing conscience, and less satisfactory provisions for civilian service organized on a group rather than an individual basis and without compensation.

The report mentions about 10,000 men registered as conscientious objectors, of whom 6,000 are in work camps or in medical or farm work outside, 1,500 in prison, and the rest unassigned.

Recommended reforms are a more liberal basis for recognizing conscience; establishment of uniform national policy in the appeals system; removal of military officers from the civilian functions of handling presidential appeals, paroles and direction of work camps; individual assignments to civilian jobs "as in World War I and in England," instead of work camps; provision for pay equal to a soldier as in World War I, and parole to useful occupations of a large part of the 1,500 "genuine objectors in prison convicted for technical offenses."

Signers of the appeal include Ernest Angell, captain of infantry in World War I, and chairman of the Civil Liberties Union Committee on Conscientious Objectors; Dean Robbins Wolcott Barstow of the Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary; Dr. Frederick May Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass.; Dean Christian Gauss, of Princeton University; Dr. William Draper Lewis, Director of the American Law Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Felix Morley, President of Haverford College; Dr. William Allan Neilson, formerly President of Smith College; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, of the Methodist Church; the Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, retired Episcopal Bishop of California, and Dr. Mary E. Woolley, former President of Mount Holyoke College.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

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ROOM, board, in nurse's home or small family. Brooklyn preferred. Write Box M-28, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.—Beautifully furnished room, semi-private bath, own private entrance; facing Commonwealth Ave.; reasonable rent. KEN 7652.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—FURNISHED LARGE ROOM, two windows, semi-private bath in elevator apartment. Telephone BR. 2-7136.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Double room with private bath, gentlemen preferred; ½ block to 16th St., N. W. Call RAndolph 4816 after 6 p.m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—2 large rooms, large closets, innerspring mattresses; convenient trans. REpublic 7400, Ext. 61006 or DEcatur 9558.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lovely double or triple room in private home; near transportation; unlimited phone. EMerson 9525.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1317 R. I. Ave., N. W.—Walking distance down town; comfortable, single or double; permanent or transients. DEcatur 8592.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. TAL. 2400.

MOVING—LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

HELP WANTED

POSITIONS OPEN FOR COPY BOYS AND JUNIOR CLERKS

Apply
Personnel Dept.
1, Norway Street, Boston

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

INSURANCE

Automobile underwriter wanted in home office of large casualty company. Excellent chance for advancement. State age and draft status. Our employees know of this advertisement. Box B-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INSURANCE OPPORTUNITY

Opportunity for young man to learn fidelity and surety bond business in branch office of large local company. Prospect of advancement excellent. State age, and draft status. Our employees know of this advertisement. Box B-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A MAN of exceptional ability wishes to make connection as manager of a high-class hotel. Reply Box S-2, Suite 815, 625 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

W. T. WELISCH & CO. Est. 1905. Wants new accounts food products of merit. Answer, 844 California St., San Francisco 11, Calif.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada (Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ALTERATIONS hands for high-class dress store, 5-day week. ROSE AMADO, INC., 1 West 57th Street, N. Y. C.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Housekeeper; family of 2; business people; 5-room apt., desirable. Box J-83, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COOK-HOUSEWORKER, good salary; other help in harmonious home where utmost consideration is shown; sleep in or out; vacation with pay. Phone BUtterfield 8-0725 a. m. or after 6. (N. Y. C.)

COOK—HOUSEWORKER—12:30 p. m. until after early dinner. Light laundry. No Sundays. Protestant. $25 weekly. Box X-41, Suite 1350, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Bu. 8-9855 Tuesday evening or after.

GIRL WANTED in DEDHAM
Stenographer—Filing
Also Girl for Typing and General Office Work
BOSTON ENVELOPE CO.
297 High St., Dedham, Mass.

HOUSEWORKER, part time, 2 or 3 days weekly; business couple; full charge, good salary. Write MRS. R. H. TANZELL, 272 East Gun Hill Road, Bronx, N. Y. C.

INTEROFFICE MESSENGER
Preferably with Knowledge of Typing
Apply Room 205
Administration Building
107 Falmouth St., Boston

PART-TIME sports teacher for group of little girls, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, afternoons 2 to 4; good salary. Call evenings, Cap. 5809 (Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A-1 COOK-EQUAL CHEF. REFERENCES. AMERICAN, CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST. COOKING ONLY. CI. 7-5420 (Apt. 4C) N. Y. C.

COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER (Christian Scientist) will take entire charge home; likes children. Write Box T-6, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ORGANIST wishes position in church in Greater New York; F. A. G. O. certificate; excellent references; large repertoire; available Oct. Write Box C-18, S. 1350, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Would You Like to Work for The Christian Science Monitor?

Have you two or three days a week you can devote to interesting, constructive work? We need a man or woman to sell Monitor advertising to retail firms in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Commission basis. Previous business experience desirable but not required. More important that applicant be well sold on the Monitor. Exceptional opportunity for person desiring part-time work. Applicant should be a member of a Christian Science church in Bridgeport, and preferably a resident of Bridgeport.

Write Box B-49, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

BEAUTY SHOPS

CARLSON—HAIRDRESSER Re. 4-5893
COLD WAVE PERMANENT $10 and $15
833 Madison, bet. 69 and 70, N. Y.C., 2d floor

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR 4-8600.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY, AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO 6302.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SYMPHONY SEATS
For sale for every other Saturday concert; 3 aisle seats, middle of floor, price $66. Address C. R. NUTTER, 59 Brewster Street, Cambridge, Mass.

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND DISHES.
BRESLAU FURNITURE CO. HIG 1016, BOSTON

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 3821. New Custom-Made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 333 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 LAF 3087
FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street, LIB. 3913

RUG CLEANING

RUGS MOTHPROOF STORAGE AT A MONTHLY RATE
Expert Cleaning and Repairing. Express Paid One way on Out-of-Town Orders.
ADAMS & SWETT 130 Kemble St. Boston Hig 4100

WANTED

OLD PHONOGRAPH RECORDS — Will pay cash any quantity or make. O'BYRNE DE WITT, 51 Warren St., Roxbury 19, Mass. HIG 8616.

WEATHER STRIPPING

METAL WEATHERSTRIPS, STORM SASH Shades, Venetian Blinds and Screens
WALSH-SPENCER COMPANY
420 Boylston St., Boston — Kenmore 6776

YARNS

KNITTING YARNS
100% Wool. Mail Orders Filled.
RANLEY COMPANY, Forge Village, Mass.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	13c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone Executive 4570 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Della's Delicacy Shops
Original designs for Birthday and Wedding Cakes

7015 Wisconsin Ave.
Bethesda-Chevy Chase, Md., or
1405 East West Highway, Silver Spring, Md.

PLUYM'S
Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
COATS, SUITS AND FURS
Made to Order
Cloth and fur garments refitted, relined and cleaned.
1734 Connecticut Ave. N. W. North 9632

For Quality Printing
C. WILLIAM GRAY
GEorgia 4036
5431 Georgia Avenue N. W.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
8201 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, Md.
Phone Wis. 3451

JEWELRY
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
High Class Work at Right Prices
See Lucille when you are ready to buy a GEM
WARD JEWELRY CO.
J. W. Ward—Lucille Ward
707 12th Street N. W. Tel. EX. 8748

Fred C. Hays & Co., Inc.
FINE ARTS
Picture Framing
Pictures—Greeting Cards
1237 G Street, N. W. National 3269

Head's
of Connecticut Avenue
"Leading Coiffeur Stylists"
Permanent Waves Our Specialty
1623 Connecticut Ave., Decatur 5811-12
6844-A Wisconsin Ave., Oliver 1216-17

Parker House Cafe
Good Home Cooking
Open weekdays 5 to 8 P. M.
Closed Mondays
Sundays 12 to 8 P. M.
Corner of 16th St. and Park Road, N. W.

Maine

AUBURN

Boys' All-Wool Mackinaws $9.95
Sizes 8-18

Boys' Rubber Raincoats
All sizes $6.95

COBB-WATSON CO.
57-63 Court Street

E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.
Modene Paints
Wallpapers
Painting and Paperhanging
158 Turner St., Auburn, Me.
TEL. 4629-W

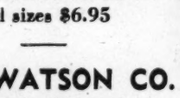
Manufacturers of Quality
MATTRESSES
DAYS BEDDING CO.
164 Turner Street
Auburn Telephone 467-W.

Rally to the aid of Your Country
BUY WAR SAVINGS BONDS
. . . Today!
Mechanic's Savings Bank
AUBURN, MAINE

BANGOR

CURRAN CO. BOOT SHOP
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced Walk-Over, Gold Cross, Selby Styl-eez.
72 Main Street

Distinctive Gowns for Every Occasion
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear
Barbizon Garments
Smith's Specialty Shop
Hats
Hosiery
Smart Accessories
41 Hammond St., Opposite City Hall

Phone 6422
JONES

Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

BOYD & NOYES, INC.
Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
Sterling by TOWLE
35 Hammond Street Dial 2-0183

JM PRODUCTS
FLINT & ROSS, Inc.
Architectural Engineers
Johns-Manville Home Insulation
Johns-Manville Asphalt Tile Floors
88 CENTRAL STREET DIAL 7818

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MAINE

BANGOR (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 2-9086, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 6473

LEWISTON

HOLLYWOOD BEAUTY SALON
Distinctive coiffures created by individualized shaping and waving.
363 Main Street Telephone 406

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-7794. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You've Done Your Bit — Now Do Your Best!
Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps. Buy regularly from your store, bank or post office.
Owen Moore's
Portland Maine

Please Her With a Carter Diamond!

Some DIAMONDS are more beautiful than others. Color, brilliancy and expert cutting are evidenced in diamonds purchased at CARTER'S. Our Diamond rings are superb values.
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
521 Congress Street
Portland, Maine

SAPPHIRE
Birthstone for September
Rings—Brooches
Pendants—Earrings
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
131 Preble Street Phone 2-8794
PORTLAND, MAINE

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941 COAL
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 2024-W. Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

HARRY G. EMMONS
A good store for women who would have merchandise and service better than usual
FINE FURS

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

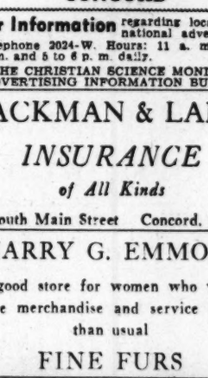
INSURANCE

MORRILL & EVERETT

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
72 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER

WEBB'S GROCERY

153 Washington St.
Tel. 73 We Deliver
MEATS and PROVISIONS

DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
Air-Conditioned
Quality Food Fountain Specialties
We Make Our Own Ice Cream
Afternoon Tea Served
MORRILL BUILDING

IT'S TOPCOAT TIME AT
Farnham's
432 CENTRAL AVENUE TEL. 380

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Shagmoor Coats
for campus or country, for dress up or shopping, a Shagmoor always is just right.
$45—$79.95
Sold Exclusively at
James W. Hill Co.
BUY WAR BONDS

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

FALL CLEANING?
Redecorate your home or just a room—give it that new cheery look for these long winter months.
MANCHESTER PAINT and WALLPAPER CO.
PHONE 1903 1128 ELM STREET

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Phone 6880

Clean Clothes
Add Smartness to Your Appearance
GATE CITY CLEANSING CO
107 Hanover St.
Tel. 4475

Mae Fogg Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Work

1008 ELM STREET TEL. 1140-W

COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL
453
PHONE or
452
Also Farming Machinery and Supplies
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
89 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street

CRAFTSMAN
Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too.
357 PINE STREET

Kimball's Flowers
The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling
4530-W
Charles V. Kimball and Son
62 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

D. H. McCLARTY
Plumber
All work expertly done
1546 N. Belmont St. Phone 4192
BUY WAR BONDS

Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
Developing and Enlarging Expertly Done
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 MANCHESTER STREET

SHEA'S SHOE STORE
Buy the best shoes—they last longer. Means more comfort and more cash too. Buy War Bonds.
790 ELM STREET

When You Think of
INSURANCE
Why Not Think of
Robert S. Perkins Co.
1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
Phone 1373
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
33 MALVERN STREET
Buy War Bonds

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Fall Fashions
Reign Supreme at
"The Style Center of New Hampshire"
PARISEAU'S
★
BACK THE ATTACK!
Buy War Bonds!

THIS BIG STORE OFFERS YOU ADVANTAGES
Shop Leavitt's for Quality and Value
BUY WAR BONDS
LEAVITT'S

NASHUA

LAD AND DAD
AVARD'S STORE
181 MAIN ST., NASHUA, N. H.

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Good Food for Hungry Folks
SPECIAL PREPARED DINNERS, REASONABLE PRICES
183 Main Street Tel. 272
On Route 3 to White Mts.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET TEL. 304

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
39 Marlborough St. Tel. 1270

Office Supplies

RITCHIE, *Florist*
37-39 BROADWAY
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Flowers delivered to any part of United States or Canada
CHARLES S. RITCHIE, *Proprietor*

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
386 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1048

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts

NO 1 HIGHWAY ALEXANDRIA VA
FRANK MICHELBACH
Fine Furniture
PHONE ALEX. 0425

RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
314-316 King Stret

Choice Meats
JOSEPH E. CHAUNCEY
117 N. Royal Alex. 1360
Service Grocer

GAINES
Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
1220 KING STREET ALEX 3543

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA (Continued)

PALACE CLEANERS
2601 MT. VERNON AVE.
1906 MT. VERNON AVE.
1124 KING STREET
1609 KING STREET
(Cash and Carry Stores)
400 PRINCE ST. — OFFICE
Delivery AL. 1206

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 30186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thornburg & Love
Furriers
Fine New Furs and Coats, also Cleaning, Glazing, Storage, Remodeling and Repairing
515 Boush St. Telephone 26809

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

★ *"It's Patriotic to Make Them Last"* ★
PEOPLE'S SHOE SERVICE
530 E. Broad St. Phone 3-8896
Hats Reblocked, etc.

West End Headquarters
For Official BOY SCOUT SHOES
BROOKS SHOE STORE
2922 West Cary Street

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52362
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

ROANOKE

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
Delivery Service
103 Grandin Road Dial 2-3123

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

THE RADFORD PAINT CO.
Wallpaper
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES
Buy More War Bonds
114 Washington St., W. Phone 28-159

MIRIAM'S
East End Center for Women's & Children's Wear and Gifts
1599b Washington St. E. Phone 22-59

CLARKSBURG

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

THE KIDDIE CORNER
Huntington's Exclusive Shop for Children
943 FOURTH AVENUE

ARCADE BOOK and CARD SHOP
Exclusive line of Hallmark Greeting Cards
Personally selected books for the retail trade and our lending library.
Room 3, First Huntington Arcade

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store
Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

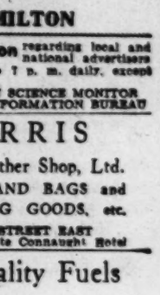
For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3443

NEW FALL
Men's and Women's Shoes
Socks—Stockings—Handbags
LEVINSON'S
36 KING STREET W.
Agent for Selby Shoes, Dr. M. W. Locke

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. 4-1132, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. R. FISHER Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

PRODUCERS MILK

Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4231

PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

P. F. HOWE
Chartered Life Underwriter
All Lines of Insurance
Automobile, Fire, etc.
478 Broadview Ave. Phones 2-9621, 8-4278

The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS
—LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Lyndhurst 1563 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EDNA SLACK
Specializing in hand-made Fur and Fabric Hats.
227½ Yonge Street
Ad 7614

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1424 Yonge Street, Toronto

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

ELOCUTION
Alice M. Crozier A.T.C.L.
(Practical)
Public Reading, Speaking and Dramatics.
300 DANFORTH AVENUE, TORONTO 6

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Try

Borden's

"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

Flowers for Every Occasion
S. E. GROVE FLORIST
Phone GE. 4201 269 Danforth Ave.

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Ellen Bradley's
Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E.
(Near Yonge)
Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. E. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses, Sweaters, Scarves, Babies' and Children's Wear, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Cancello (kän-chĕl'-lō)—Town of Italy, east of Naples.

Ceramidio (chä'-rä-mē'-dyō)—Town of Italy.

Dupong, Pierre (pyâr dü'-pôN')—Prime Minister of the Luxemburg Government-in-Exile.

Melicucca (mā'-lē-kōōk'-kä)—Town of Italy.

Monasterace Marina (mō'-nä-stä-rä'-chä mä-rē'-nä)—Town of Italy.

Pellagrina (pāl'-lä-grē'-nä) Town of Italy.

Pouritch, Dr. Bozhidar [alternate spelling for Božidar Purić] (bō'-zhē-dăr pōō'-rēt-y'; Angl. pōō'-rich)—New Prime Minister of the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile.

Sinopoli (sē-nō'-pō-lē)—Town of Italy.

Viterbo (vē-tĕr'-bō) — Airdrome 45 miles north of Rome.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Capri (kä'-prē) — Island in Naples Harbor.

Capua (kăp'-ū-ȧ; Ital. kä'-pwä) — Italian town north of Naples.

Dnieper (nē'-pĕr)—River of Soviet Russia.

Gomel (gō'-mĕl-y') — Town of Russia.

Ventotene (vĕn'-tō-tā'-nä) —Island 40 miles west of Naples.

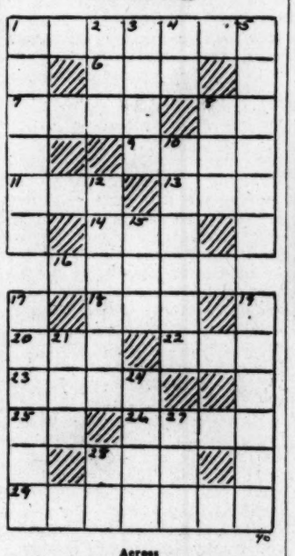
Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=s in azure.

A Verse for Today . . .

For thou hast been a strength to the poor, a strength to the needy in his distress, a refuge from the storm, a shadow from the heat.
ISA. 25:4

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was tallest President of U. S.?
6—What is the practical unit of electrical resistance?
7—Men once rode or wore a ruff—which?
8—Fortepiano (abbr.).
9—What is an open space extending vertically through floors, as for a stairease or elevator?
11—Shelter.
12—Color.
14—Would you eat or sew siamoise?
16—Scarecrow of "Wonderful Wizard of Oz" was stuffed with what?
18—Pronoun.
20—What would you call the mother of a Colcester?
22—Instrumental duet.
23—Jolly miller of Dickenstaff's poem is compared with what bird?
25—What creature is associated with Paul Bunyan?
26—Who is the villain of "Othello"?
28—Possessive pronoun.
29—Toxophilites are interested in what sport?

Down

1—What American poet was known as the "Songster of Elmwood"?
2—What country is home of Captain Daland in Wagner's opera (abbr.)?
3—To ruminate.
4—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Asia?
5—What place is scene of opera "Jewels of the Madonna"?
6—Constellation Musca is also called what?
10—What was middle name of Alfred Housman, English poet?
13—What Bible character was selected to be queen in place of Vashti?
15—Before.
17—What game is played in a court with a ball and wickerwork racket?
19—What do you call a community of ants, bees, or other social animals?
21—You would find objects of what in Mme. Tussaud's famous establishment?
24——— and kin.
27—Who was mother of Peer Gynt?
28—Suffix.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

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Customer: "Pardon me for being so stupid—where do I sign?"—Montreal Star.

About Peace

Bystander: "What was the cause of the row, officer?"

Officer: "The boys on the corner got to arguing about what kind of a peace settlement we should make after the war."

Quotation

For an impenetrable shield, stand inside yourself.—THOREAU

Did You Ever Wonder

How Sound Can "Stop" a Rapidly Revolving Wheel?

It is possible, according to the research department of a western university, for singers to test their voices by watching a revolving disk.

All sound results from vibration—the faster the vibration, the higher the pitch of the sound.

A tuning fork, set to vibrating and held against one's head, will cause one's eye to function at intervals corresponding to the period of vibration of the fork. A disk, revolving at a speed corresponding to the vibration frequency of the fork, will seem to the observer to stand still, for his eye will function only when the disk returns to a certain position.

Experiments indicate that singers can produce this stroboscopic effect with their voices. If the pitch of the note sung is accurate, a wheel revolving at the vibration frequency of that note will appear motionless to the singer. If the note sung is too low in pitch, the wheel will appear to turn forward slowly—if the pitch is too high, the wheel will seem to turn backward.

W. P. Keasbey

Daily Anecdote

On Building a Fort

A reproof tactfully conveyed was suggested when Lord Kitchener visited an out-of-the-way district in India where a new fort had been erected. He was astonished to find that it was commanded by a hill close by.

"I congratulate you, colonel," said Kitchener, to the officer who had selected the site. "It's a capital fort. And how soon do you begin to remove the hill?"

Profit: $28.47

Lubbock, Texas

A glider pilot student attached to the South Plains Army airfield was embarrassed, financially and otherwise, to learn that he had lost his wallet, containing $50.

When his fellow servicemen heard of his financial plight they passed the hat. It must have been a large hat because the collection totaled $78.47.

Camera Club

Monitor Camera Club from P. A. France, Durban, South Africa

'Tis Peat, Sorr!'

A husky West-of-Ireland woman carries home her basket of turf or peat. Peat, owing to its bulkiness and large content of water and ash, compares unfavorably with coal.

'Don't Let It Get You Down' Dept.

During World War I, when England was faring badly, Lloyd George appeared at a cabinet meeting seeming fully refreshed and rested, this in sharp contrast to the other harried members. One of the latter could not restrain his curiosity. "How do you manage to keep fit under all this work and worry?" he asked.

"Oh," said the bright-eyed Welshman, "with me, a change of trouble is as good as a vacation."

* * *

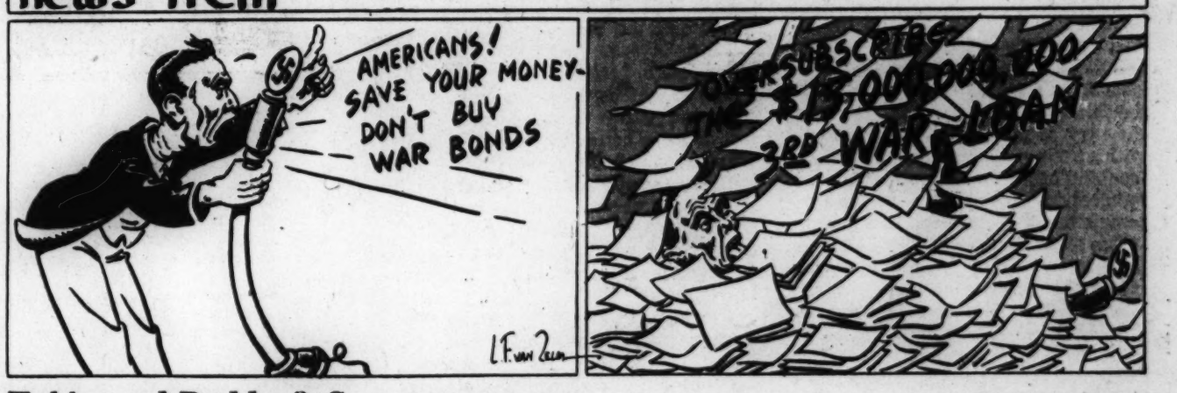
At a meeting of his production officers, Henry Ford was told by them that their nearest competitor in automobile field was fast overtaking them. They looked glum.

"Yes," said Ford, "I'm afraid our competitor has accomplished what he set out to do."

"What do you mean?" asked one of the men.

"Well," said the motor magnate, "those fellows are trying to get your minds off your work. And they seem to have succeeded mighty well." The meeting was resumed with no further mention of the competitor.

NEWS ITEM— THE BEST WAY TO SILENCE OUR ENEMIES PERMANENTLY.



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Breadwinner*

By LE PELLEY

BEEN SHOPPING, POP ... ?
YES..
WHAT MAKES YOU SO SAD ?
THE BUTCHER WOULD PICK THE WEEK MOTHER'S AWAY TO OFFER ME A SIX-POUND ROAST !!!
YOU'RE NOT TIRED OF BREAD AND MILK, ARE YOU ?
I CAN EAT IT AS LONG AS ANYBODY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not Like Sponge*

By RODGERS

After I said hello to everyone at the house I went to look for Sponge-
"She'll be over with Buzzy," I thought-
But T.W. said he hadn't seen either Sponge or Buzzy all day-
"Hum-m-" I wagged, "That isn't like Sponge. Sometimes she acts as if she wasn't any too glad to see me when I come home from a trip but she knows I know she's only fooling.

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Witness for the Defense*

By THE HAGERS

TRAFFIC COURT
"Well, here I am! Do I need bail, Or shall I spend the night in jail?"
"This is your first offence, I know. The judge will tell you to drive slow.
Your mother, Lilly, scolded me. She planned to be here. Where is she?"
"My mother thought that I was due In court at four, instead of two."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Ring Tightens

With the Russians reported across the Dnieper in several places, the French practically in control of Corsica, Allied forces seizing the Aegean Islands, Yugoslav guerillas holding most of the Dalmatian coast, and the British-American armies pushing up the Italian boot, the walls and roof of Hitler's "fortress" are bent and breached. Not only has Germany been put clearly on the defensive; her lines of defense have been sharply contracted.

How much the shape of the war has been changed since July is only clear when we look at those encouraging circles the mapmakers draw to show how far Allied planes will go if they fly 300 or 600 miles toward Berlin. The circles are not only overlapping; they are beginning to blanket the whole area under Nazi control. No German can get outside the 600-mile arcs from Allied bases. The Russians on the Dnieper are no farther from eastern Germany than London is. Bombers based in Corsica or southern Italy will be only half as far from southern Germany as when they flew from Africa.

The Liberators which did such damage to the Ploesti oilfields had to go nearly twice as far as they will when the British-American forces have fixed up bases on the Aegean islands. Allied bombers which have just struck at the Brenner Pass probably started from Sicily; from Corsica they can hit the same targets—or any other along Nazi supply lines in northern Italy with half as much fuel load. The present drive for the system of Italian airfields around Foggia aims at similar advantages, particularly for attacks in Yugoslavia.

Not only do the air-arcs warn of the bombing the Nazis must expect; in Italy, southern France and Yugoslavia, they tell a story of fighter-plane umbrellas for Allied landings and ground operations. Allied air bases in the Aegean Islands will probably force German abandonment of Crete, for which they sacrificed so much, and they open the way to landings in Greece.

Of course it is easier to draw the pretty circles on the map than it is to establish bases even in reconquered territory, to supply them and then to develop the air mastery that the maps seem to assume. But the resources for such moves are building up in Allied hands. Soon the Germans, wherever they try to fight, must cope not only with strafing of their front lines, but bombing of all their supplies and communications straight back to the most remote factory or ammunition dump.

The Nazis are shortening their lines, desperately trying to hold the Allies off as far as possible. But the ring tightens. The long arm of airpower, striking far inside, should make the position clearly hopeless to the Germans long before they have been forced back to such lines as they held in 1918.

What This Country Needs

What this country needs is more hard candies. Try and get 'em to put in the boxes you send overseas, if you don't believe it. A recent news item reports that manufacturers can begin making hard candies in some quantity again. That's *really* good news.

A generation ago when the family went to town Saturday evening to do the week's shopping, hard candies were a part of the ritual of shopping. Father took a personal interest. Mother might pretend that such triviality was beneath her notice, but she was tolerant about it. After Father had bought the kerosene, a bag or two of grain, a sack of cattle salt, some nails, a hammer handle, and a bolt for the cultivator, and Mother had swapped the eggs and butter for a spool of No. 60 black thread, a paper of common pins, a dozen safety pins, a red hair ribbon for Mary and a blue one for Alice, a pair of stockings for John, a piece of gingham for a new apron, ten pounds of sugar, a pound of coffee, a box of cocoa, and a can of baking soda, the family gathered around the candy counter.

Father liked the small, round, yellow lemon drops. Each sister spent her dime for the rainbow-hued mixture which came in the quarter-barrel keg. Johnny took five of the fat round cinnamon sticks for five cents and the other nickel's worth in green, rectangular peppermint pieces. Mother chose the orange-flavored flat disks.

Such candies lasted. A box of chocolates on the living-room table may possibly hold out more than one day. But ten cents' worth of hard candies, carefully hidden and used on a regular schedule, used to last a week. In these days of enforced economy for many, we'd be glad to see them back.

Unity in the Relief Field

Now that the hitherto scattered responsibility for the war-born twins, Relief and Rehabilitation, is to be assumed by an international parent organization, a much-needed unity will be brought to the task of assisting peoples in liberated lands.

In the United States, the Board of Economic Warfare, Department of Agriculture, Lend-Lease Administration, State Department, the Lehman Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, all concerned with relief and reconstruction, will no longer function largely on their own.

Abroad the two-year-old London Inter-Allied Committee on European Postwar Relief, is to be replaced and its records, research and experience made available to a committee of the Council within the new setup.

Anticipated inclusion of the Lehman Office as the American participating section of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and the predicted appointment of Mr. Lehman as Director General, bring clarification to an organization whose activities have been hampered and largely nullified by numerous overlapping authorities.

Mr. Lehman's broad vision of the work has been not merely that of relief, or as some critics say—that of playing Santa Claus on a global basis—but of aiding nations to get on their own feet as soon as possible and re-establish themselves. His wise direction should prove valuable to a Relief Administration whose purpose has been described as one of "enlightened self-interest" combined with humanitarianism.

For revival of world trade, economic well-being of the "have" nations themselves, prevention of anarchy and war depend to an immeasurable extent on the kind and amount of rehabilitating aid extended by this first post-war world organization.

State Department Shift

Quite aside from the interesting aspects of personality that are projected by the appointment of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., to succeed Sumner Welles as Undersecretary of State, the paramount question remains how this change will affect the over-all effectiveness of the State Department.

There is some hope that this reorganization, taken with the centralization of foreign economic relations under Leo Crowley, will bring into a little better mesh some of the gears required for co-ordinating and harmonizing the peculiar and complex administrative problems in foreign affairs that now confront the United States. It cannot, however, be expected to solve the entire problem of the State Department.

The loss of Mr. Welles to the Department is a serious one. It had been hoped his twenty years' experience, his intimate knowledge of diplomacy could be kept in the service of the Nation.

However, as we have understood from the wisps of smoke that have been allowed to escape the deep burning Washington embers, Mr. Welles's differences with Secretary Hull were not over matters of administration so much as over questions of policy. If that is true, the appointment of Mr. Stettinius, and the changes involving Mr. Crowley, might very well be considered apart from the Welles-Hull dissidence; for the non-political, non-foreign affairs background of these two men suggests they will not be concerned so much with policy as with the multiplying problems of administering the thousand and one economic strands that are daily being intertwined into strong and apparently rather durable ties with a global list of neighbor nations.

A great many of these economic relations should have been administered by the State Department in the past, but the Department simply was not physically or mentally prepared to undertake the burden. The Department has not been a model of modern governmental organization. At times it has seemed as if it took its leitmotiv from the venerable roccoco building that houses it in Washington, a structure dating from 1875—the year before Sitting Bull took the veil.

The appointment of Mr. Stettinius and the changes involving Mr. Crowley should be good for administration, but they will leave the matter of policy even more squarely for President Roosevelt and Mr. Hull to answer. And the American people would like an answer. Perhaps they do not hope for anything as specific and as idealistically energizing as Woodrow Wilson's 14 points, but some clear democratic statement of settled policy is unquestionably the minimum demand of the people.

Another Milestone

Two American Soldiers on the Movies

Slice the Ham Thinner, Please

By Private Peter Poe
In a Florida Army Camp

"Private Pete!" It was the Sergeant, grinning! (A little unusual.)

"Tonight," said he, "you and I are going over to the movies." So who was I to argue? We set off for the show, the sun setting, the heat heavy in the air, and the summer bugs hungry and plentiful. We were relaxed, a little gay, and definitely out to forget that we were soldiers living in a grim world.

The line was long, queueing out into the road, doubled and redoubled. I couldn't help but think how all over the world fellows like ourselves were falling in line for an 8 o'clock show, eager to pass their time in a world free of routine. At last the line began moving, and those of us at the rear could hear the early birds whooping down the aisles.

* * *

Inside, the heat brought comment about how big a bargain camp movies are. "Amusement while you're steamed!" Had someone made the rounds renting towels, he'd have outdone the circus peanut boy. But all had come for the show.

Now, a soldier's movie is no different from that of a civilian. He sees the same pictures, and he probably reacts similarly. But there are differences. The news of war events is eagerly watched and judgment sometimes is passed on the "how" of things, or the censorship. Cartoon shorts are great soldier favorites, and are often welcomed with more excitement than the main feature. Of course, there are previews, but seldom do they give any idea of what's to play tomorrow. Regularity and predictability are not often the virtues of camp theaters. I remember seeing a preview of "Keeper of the Flame," at which I decided to see the production. When the preview was over, the main feature proved to be "Keeper of the Flame"! But those are things that add spice and excitement to Army life.

The movie that was playing that night for the Sergeant and me was not liked. He didn't like it and neither did I. It wasn't bad enough to spoil an evening, but surely it didn't make an evening. When it was over the crowd jumped up and rushed out of the theater. We all had a word for it: "Propaganda."

It seems Hollywood has decided that no one knows what we are fighting for. This gives it a good reason for evading the question by attempting to make us all angry with over-formal and highly cruel enemies. It seems that there are no military brains in all Germany, that the Japanese are only sadistic monkeys on the loose, and the Italians cowardly monkeys too inane to be either sadistic or formal. (All this before the Badoglio coup.) At any rate, all the films I have seen have left me this impression, and my natural conclusion should be that the enemy is hardly worth fighting anyway.

* * *

Soldiers are not averse to timely, serious films. Crazy quilts that combine all the worn-out patterns of the western, the murder mystery, and love-at-first-sight will not warm an audience just because Old Glory is reputedly waving its blessing on the film. I have often seen the characters so poorly drawn that the villains follow the pattern of mortgage snatchers. Often the boys have cheered the hero, whistled at the heroine, and hissed the villain of pictures meant to inspire. The plain fact is that such pictures don't even amuse. The boys have had to take over the situation and amuse themselves.

Soldier favorites are not just escapist. "Desert Victory," "In Which We Serve," and "The Human Comedy" have all been popular. But it is hardly necessary to say that comedies are the best liked movies these days. Hollywood has recently announced many movies it has labeled "escapist." Let us hope that these films are more carefully done. Army men do not want to see a routine night after night. They have enough of routines.

We need good escapist pictures, without dirt, and without ham. This is a challenge to the ingenuity and fertility of Hollywood. It is an important challenge, because of its importance in the life of the serviceman. Let us hope also that where used the flag is employed as a motive and not a stage prop.

American Evening—Army Style

By Pfc. Richard Dyer MacCann
In a California Army Camp

Working in Washington, D. C., was good training for Army life in more than one way. I remember standing any number of times outside the Capitol Theater, gazing at the long line of patient moviegoers, and saying to myself with great finality, "Not for me."

I never really knew, of course, what a movie queue could be, until I joined the Army. A regular maze of lines starts from the doors of every theater on the post about 5:15 every evening and gradually extends in all directions. If you stretched all the men out end to end, it wouldn't make a bit of difference. They would still come back and do the same thing the next night. The backs of the benches are hard. The short subjects are interminably and bumblingly patriotic. But these are still the boys from New York City and Smith Center, the boys from everywhere, the boys who always used to go around the corner to the Orpheum or the Rivoli and see whatever was on.

That movies are not necessarily "your *best* entertainment," especially since Pearl Harbor, may be judged from criticism freely provided in any barracks.

The boys are pretty resistant to the kind of bogus heroism that abounds in such pictures as "Bataan," and its various carbon copies. They can pick out the substantial pictures without very much disagreement—the ones that are true, the ones that have the well-turned elements of good entertainment, the ones that are done honestly and well by fine actors. They liked "The Human Comedy," "Air Force," "Stage Door Canteen." And they would far rather see something that isn't about war. But for the most part, of course, whatever the picture may be, they keep right on going.

* * *

Friday nights are double feature nights here, and a double feature usually means a Western. A Western picture is neutral fare. You can take it any way you like it. A Friday or so ago, we took in a "D" picture (its title now mercifully forgotten) plus a Hoot Gibson opus in the usual vein. Now I don't claim to know what proportion of the other tank drivers, maintenance men, radio operators, and clerks appraised Hoot Gibson's crusading ponderousness with deep seriousness. But I do know that we, and most of the fellows around us, had a high old time shouting at the proper and improper moments, booing the villain, oh-ing and ah-ing the heroine.

Maybe you had seen the routine a hundred times before (I hadn't—not that many times); all the more reason to take it as an easy form of relaxation. Crunch your popcorn, crack your jokes and laugh at the other fellow's—what more could you want on a Friday night? In the absence of any remote opportunity of hearing the San Francisco Orchestra play Brahms' Second Symphony, I was perfectly content, and wanted no more.

Popcorn must ever be inseparable from westerns. It's interesting to note, by the way, that of all the enterprises sponsored by the Special Service Office on our post the most profitable item is the popcorn sold in the theaters. On such sober facts as these, the morale of a modern army depends.

While our Division was established at a base camp in the Desert Training Area, we were the beneficiaries of a large number of ancient Hollywood products projected onto huge outdoor screens.

For a few nights, off and on, I was always ready to go and shiver with the rest. Besides, going to a show was, in a way, something of a link with the long-lost familiar things of 1936, 1933, or even 1927. I saw "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town" for the third time, and enjoyed it thoroughly, along with several friends who likewise could not invariably remember what came next.

The flickering world of the far-away and unreal—how changeless its attraction is! To get away from the world of hard work, just for a little while, to the world where the camera does it for you—there isn't any doubt that this is the average American's favorite entertainment. And the average American soldier hasn't changed a bit since he was home.

"Captain" Connally Calls Time

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is at it again.

Its immediate response to the decisive passage of the Fulbright resolution by the House of Representatives was to go into a secret huddle and find that it was agreed that "it has no present intention" of doing anything.

By the overwhelming vote of 360 to 29, the House approved American participation in world peace machinery equipped with adequate power to prevent aggression. This was designed as a joint resolution in order that all the United Nations could know that Congress was at one with the President on the essentials of foreign policy. It went to the Senate and was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

It looked for a while as though a forward pass right over the goal line of effective participation in the peace was in the making. It was a good play and, with all the preliminary practice at Mackinac, should have found ready hands to put it into execution. The House committee was a strong front line and Sol Bloom at center had shot the ball right into Tom Connally's hands.

But the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, playing a tight backfield, has now concealed the ball and called time.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee wants to wait. Thinks maybe a better play will come along. It wants to stall. Figures the opposition will fumble. It wants to delay. Hopes maybe the opposition will forfeit the game. It wants to do nothing carefully, cautiously—and with dignity.

* * *

Now "Captain" Connally is a good player—when he really wants to get in the game—he has a set of definite, ground-gaining signals. But he is determined not to call them. He approves the general theory of the Fulbright play. Personally, he would be willing to work out the play in more detail, with more clear-cut commitments.

But "Captain" Connally, too, wants to wait. Surely, there is a dignity to be preserved in these matters of state and the upstart House of Representatives cannot be allowed to make it appear that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is being precipitately pushed into anything constructive. And so "Captain" Connally yawns, tosses off his playing helmet, gives a calm, unhurried, statesmanlike shake to his distinguished mane, and says, in effect: "No play—signals over—time out. Oh, let's call the game on account of it might rain."

But the second team—second team technically because they are not on the varsity Foreign Relations Committee—is already showing that it positively does not like this turn of events. There is a sizable, bi-partisan squad of would-be players which has served notice on the Foreign Relations Committee that unless it is ready to put the ball of American foreign policy in play by Nov. 1, it will start a game of its own.

This decision to set a time limit on how long these forthright Senators will wait for the committee and Mr. Connally to report out one of the 10 or more plays it has been studying for the past several months was reached late last week after the Fulbright proposal came tumbling over onto the Senate's gridiron with such a thumping thrust that it seemed to have been thrown by the whole American people.

This group of Senators, which tends to revolve around such experienced signal-callers as Senators Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, Carl Hatch (D) of New Mexico, and Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, has had several informal discussions on strategy since the passage of the Fulbright resolution last Tuesday.

The near-unanimous vote rolled up by the Fulbright resolution has persuaded the B²H² group that popular opinion is behind its views to such a degree that the time is at hand to compel doubtful Senators to go on record.

* * *

On strategy the B²H² players disagree with "Captain" Connally on almost every point. They are not afraid of debate; they welcome debate. They are not opposed to any kind of amendment being offered from the floor. Let the amendments come; they believe that the time has come when the Senators should express their positive convictions on what American foreign policy should be in specific amendments to anything the committee reports to the floor. They are not backward about risking not getting a two-thirds vote. They hope to get a two-thirds vote; they expect to get it, but they believe that the country will be better off—and better prepared to vote in next year's congressional elections—by knowing exactly where the Senators stand.

No direct ultimatum has yet been given to "Captain" Connally and the Foreign Relations Committee, but they have been informed, indirectly, that the B²H² team will not hesitate to offer a motion to lift the issue out of the committee. A motion to "discharge the committee" would be drastic and would probably not succeed. But it would bring the foreign policy issue to the floor of the Senate where it could be debated and the B²H² strategists intend to take any action that is necessary to compel that debate before long.

They were strengthened in their position last week not only by the overwhelming support won by the Fulbright resolution but by the vigorous peace-collaborationist stand of the once isolationist American Legion.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Expressive Silence

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An airplane advertisement in one of the local newspapers the other day had a picture of the inside of a bombing plane just after landing on a busy flying field. The ship had been on a four-hour raid over enemy territory. The picture shows the two pilots sitting at the controls for a few minutes of silence. The other members of the crew are getting ready to jump out. But the pilot and the co-pilot are staring into space, not saying a word, not moving an inch.

Now the ad has it that the boys don't want to leave the bullet-riddled ship right away, because they feel so kindly toward her—they have a feeling next to human affection toward her. If situations like the above do occur, there might be a deeper reason for these moments of silence. Army life is a rough-and-tumble affair, but this war has brought many people closer to God.

These boys had been through a lot. I felt like saying to the "hangar crew," "Please go away for a while. Let the pilots alone. They need to think things over."

Very few persons can come through such an ordeal without being grateful that it is over with. May not these boys really be filled with thanks to God for their well-being, instead of merely giving the credit to an inanimate machine? ROBERT CORNELL

Flushing, N. Y.

Dislikes Radio Ballyhoo

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It will not be questioned that the radio is one of the greatest inventions of all time. It has annihilated space by making those in distant recesses of earth as close to us as our next-door neighbor.

Unfortunately, it has become anything but an unmixed blessing. I refer to the ever increasing broadcasts of all kinds of commercials that hourly assail our ears by their high-pressure salesmanship tactics to increase competitive sales.

It is amazing the variety of contraptions that are used to seize and hold the attention of the auditors: guns are fired, bells tolled, poetry intoned, even the showman's art is brought into operation by using the professional hypnotists' method of inducing amenability to suggestion.

With ever increasing crescendo, our ears are bombarded daily by the miraculous (?) vitamins, without which we are doomed to languish in physical weakness and nervous despair!

It is indeed unfortunate and regrettable that the commercial sponsors fail to realize that overemphasis causes irritation, and defeats the purpose of their selling effort.

Topsfield, Mass. J. STEELE KENNEDY

Correcting a Caption

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently your valued issue carried a picture of Chinese seamen getting their own club in New York City. In this issue there was a photograph of Mayor La Guardia with Mrs. George Wu, the wife of the Chinese Vice-Consul, but in your description of the photograph you designated her as wife of the Chinese Consul-General. The Consul-General, himself, Dr. Tsune-Chi Yu, is a bachelor.

Brighton, Mass. DR. TEHYI HSIEH

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